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SOCIAL JUSTICE

National Weekly Review
Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

The Suppressed Truth

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Annual Wage Taken Up By the Administration

Justice Dept. Asked to Quiz Social Justice

Washington Reports Say New Smear Effort Is to Be Directed at Your Newspaper

By Staff Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C. — An investigation of the newspaper **SOCIAL JUSTICE** by agents of the United States department of justice is the burden of the latest rumor being passed about confidential news circles in Washington.

While the object of the "investigation" is not made clear in the Washington reports, the information to your capital correspondent was that the inquiry is to be conducted at the request of Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black.

(Editor's Note: No representative of the United States department of justice has made any inquiries at the office of the Social Justice Publishing Company. Full details of any such inquiry will be published completely in the columns of this newspaper.)

The new "investigation" rumors may be as baseless as were the successive "smear" lawsuits which dogged the steps of the old National Union. The same influences which were behind those attempts would, of course, have the same—or stronger—reasons for desiring to silence **SOCIAL JUSTICE** at this time.

In the absence of Father Coughlin from the radio and the personal supervision of the paper founded by him, **SOCIAL JUSTICE** is more than ever serviceable as the only voice to speak in his behalf.

Too many readers know how the private-profit money "racket" has brought this country to the verge of an economic crisis; too many have read how an honest debt-free money with which the administration promised to drive the "Money Changers" from the temple in 1932-33 is about to be

Continued on Page 6

Creators of Confusion

"Blessed are they that suffer persecution for justice' sake, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven."

THE editors of **SOCIAL JUSTICE** are long ago on record as resenting the "false targets of controversy" which so continuously would lure our attention away from our single-minded battle to achieve Christian social justice in America.

It is sadly ironic, therefore, to have a certain section of the Catholic religious press directing a smear campaign against this newspaper **as if we were the instigators of confusion!**

At almost every step of the so-called "Coughlin controversy," this newspaper—handicapped by an early deadline so far in advance of publication—can only contribute its interpretations and comment from one week to a fortnight **AFTER** the press—religious and public—has had its say .

How then can we be charged with **creating the confusion** which is already so many days under way before we can even comment?

The same persons who now charge the silent Father Coughlin with "stirring up the people" would indict **SOCIAL JUSTICE** for "agitating public resentment against Catholic church authority." Both charges are of whole cloth. Both equally baseless.

Father Coughlin certainly did not "create confusion and controversy" by keeping silent out of obedience, so as to avoid even the appearances of disobedience or controversy.

SOCIAL JUSTICE has simply come along each week, seeking as best we are able at such late date, to allay controversy and confusion already existing. Telling the **SUPPRESSED TRUTH** behind incomplete and bungled news releases by inexpert spokesmen, we seek to get a more honest picture in the public mind than is held from previous press accounts of these events.

For that service we are now charged with CREATING the very confusion we had hoped to allay.

"Blessed are ye when men shall revile you and persecute you and speak all that is evil against you falsely for My sake. Rejoice, and be glad, for your reward is very great in heaven."

Social Justice Presents

All Pictures in Know America Contest	Pages 7, 8, 9, 10
New England Holds Coughlin Rallies	Page 3
Rallies in Pennsylvania and Maryland	Page 6
The Indicator	Page 2
Editorials, Eyes and Ears	Page 4
Press Comment on Coughlin Case	Page 5
Wage and Hour Bill Doomed	Page 11
Lower Farm Income Seen	Page 14
The Week in Washington	Page 16
Prof. Frommelt's Counsel to Youth	Page 12
Hemphill's Money Article	Page 15
The People Speak	Page 13

President Roosevelt Asks Building Industry If Idea Is "Practical"

'Recovery' Experiments Have Demonstrated Fallacy Of Unit Price for Products, Hourly Pay for Labor, Gold Ounce

By Staff Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C. — In a series of conferences extending over several days — but particularly on Wednesday, November 10—President Roosevelt **discussed for the first time in his administration the subject of the annual wage.**

This is most significant news for the followers of social justice.

During the four and one-half years the administration has concentrated on programs, both in industry and argiculture, which are centered around high unit costs expressed in hourly wage or price per bushel, but with little or no consideration to the annual income of either farmer or laborer.

From the very inaugural address down to November 10, 1937, labor has been encouraged through the machinery of collective bargaining to demand an hourly wage greatly in excess of any peace time wage in the history of the country.

Unit Price Is Fallacy

Paralleling this high unit price in the field of labor the entire philosophy of the Triple A and its successors in legislation has seemingly been to establish a unit price in commodities higher than the lows of 1933.

In monetary reform the unit price of gold was increased from $20.67 to $35 an ounce.

Four and one-half years have proven the fallacies of high unit price as a solution to economic difficulties.

Price Useless in Case of Gold

In the instance of gold revaluation, Father Charles E. Coughlin stood squarely for revaluation of the gold ounce, but only as a means for the issuance of a currency against that revalued gold.

The revalued gold now represents $12,800,000,000 lying sterile in treasury vaults. **The volume of currency has not increased substantially or in any ways proportionately to the revalued gold.**

In other words, a high unit price for gold is inconsequential unless that high unit price is used as a basis for substantial additions to the currency of the country.

Farmer Found Price Empty Hope

In the realm of agriculture, wheat was actually raised from approximately 37 cents a bushel in 1933 to a high of over $1.45 a bushel in 1937. The high unit price was accompanied by a philosophy of crop destruction and payment to farmers for reducing their crops, **so that an artificial scarcity lowered the farmer's gross income, despite the fact that the unit price was raised temporarily to attractive figures.**

Any criticism of high unit price will find wide opposition. The truth remains, however, that despite high unit price farm income in 1936 is reported as only $6,200,000,000 on the new revaluated price of gold. Which means that on the old gold standard farm income is only $3,720,000,000.

In the case of labor's wage, the entire drive has been toward a high unit price per hour, which in no wise solves the difficulties of the great laboring class of America.

Hourly Wage Has Same 'Catch'

The first C. I. O. victory of moment was in the rubber plants at Akron, Ohio. The Goodyear wage scale is $1.25

Continued on Page 6

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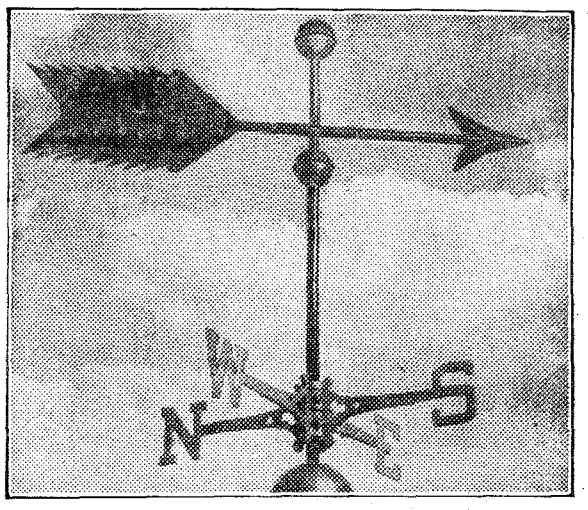

THE INDICATOR

"AN organized family of nations must come into being to protect the moral standards of those nations through an international police."

Already you are asking:

"Why dig up the repudiated theories of Woodrow Wilson?" — But you are wrong.

The foregoing statement is not Woodrow Wilson, nor does it date back to his time. It is red-hot off the pro-British tongue of Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University—the school which recently honored this year's recipient of the Nobel Peace Award.

* * *

In one sentence Dr. Butler gives the formula of the broken-down League of Nations and proposes that sort of thing for the upholding of international moral standards—and he is trying to persuade the American people, as he has been doing for years, that their government should become one of such a "family."

If no one but Nicholas Murray Butler was spreading such propaganda, the matter would not be worthy of mention in these columns. Nearly everyone who can be influenced by newspaper reports of reputedly highbrow pronouncements, is thoroughly familiar with Dr. Butler's point of view and the object of his devotion.

* * *

Nicholas, however ,is a small link in a growing chain of propaganda which would bind the United States to a war alliance with Great Britain—a war alliance tricked out as a "family" of nations supposedly interested in world peace.

We use the well-known Nicholas merely to identify the as yet unrecognized chain.

Heretofore there have been printed and explained in **SOCIAL JUSTICE**, statements by other "links," some of them closely identified with the inner councils of the New Deal—for example, the pleas of New Deal front-man Sirovich in behalf of an alliance of the "great democracies" and his identifying of England as "our first line of defense."

* * *

All those were small links and scattered. More recently some big links have been added and all links are becoming more evidently parts of the same chain. Let us link them together and look them over before we find them biting into our national neck.

In a recent editorial, **SOCIAL JUSTICE** directed attention to the address of the Nobel Peace prize winner, Viscount Cecil of Chelwood. As a supposed expert on peace and the world's international problems, the Viscount is selling the League of Nations to the American people for all he is worth.

* * *

His formula is identical (although more detailed) with Butler's formula. It is the League of Nations pure and simple.

The salesmen for the British Empire, however, never call it by name. They consider that poor salesmanship in view of the repeated repudiations of the League by the American people.

The new strategy to force upon the American people what they do not want is easily discernible by any one who examines the whole chain of propaganda speeches now being made by the big and little "links."

* * *

THE idea seems to be **to scare the American people into the League of Nations.**

All spokesmen who agree with the Nobel prize winner use the same device—that is, they are all trying to convince the American people that this nation **cannot possibly keep out of the next world war.**

* * *

It is deplorable but true that our own president has made himself an effective "link" in the chain of propaganda—and this is not merely our opinion; he convicts himself by his own words. Note well the following words from the high spot of his recent speech at Chicago and judge for yourself how well they fit into the chain of pure propaganda quotes, which follow:

* * *

Roosevelt:

"Innocent peoples and nations are being cruelly sacrificed to a greed for power and supremacy which is devoid of all sense of justice and humane consideration. . . .

"If these things come to pass in other parts of the world, **let no one imagine that America will escape, that this western hemisphere will not be attacked** and that it will continue tranquilly to carry on the ethics and arts of civilization. . . .

"The peace-loving nations must make a concerted effort in opposition to those violations of treaties and those ignorings of humane instincts which today are creating a state of international anarchy and instability **from which there is no escape through mere isolation or neutrality.**"

* * *

Next we quote the well known revolutionist Maxim Litvinov, now spokesman for the mass-murdering Soviet union:

"Vain hopes! History knows of no case in which imperialistic states, bent upon conquest and extension of their power, displayed affection for one part of the globe—south, west, east or north.

"Consolidated in one direction, they hurled themselves with renewed and increased energy to new conquests in all other directions, and most frequently in all directions.

"In the face of such a danger not a single state—if only in the interests of self-preservation—has the right to wash its hands of responsibility and refuse to participate in the common international cause of averting a terrible danger."

* * *

Next we will quote that suave and peaceful looking gentleman in whose hands rest the international affairs of the American people, Secretary of State, Cordell Hull:

"Any situation in which armed hostilities are in progress or are threatened **is a situation wherein rights and interests of all nations either are or may be seriously affected.**"

* * *

Finally we quote Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, Nobel Peace Prize winner and the present ace salesman for the British government:

"There is really no ground for thinking that pure pacifism would save any country from invasion or from war."

There are some links for you, and if they do not interlink to form a chain of common purpose, then black is white, and Russia is one of the "great democracies."

* * *

THE hidden truth seems to be that the chain of propaganda and intrigue is considered by informed foreign statesmen to be already securely gripped around the necks of the American people. Otherwise, how could such a statement as the following, by the chairman of the foreign relations committee of the French senate, Henri Berenger, be made openly and publicly and **receive no repudiation by the United States government?**

Berenger, in a public address made in Paris, said:

"If France and England become involved in a war the United States would unquestionably come to their aid."

* * *

We know that the purpose of the Brussels "conference" was to trick the United States into declaring warlike and war breeding sanctions against Japan.

We know that Great Britain has **vital military and commercial interests in China.**

* * *

We do not know, however, what secret assurances our State Department has given to France and England that justifies the public use of language which infers that a war-alliance has already been completed by the United States, France, Britain and presumably Soviet Russia.

If there is one thing above all others which should be done by the bewildered special session of Congress, it is a complete investigation of the chain of propaganda which is entangling our people in foreign brawls and of the **failure of our State Department to disavow the secret pact hinted at by Berenger.**

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Boston Meeting Sets Pace For Week of New England Rallies

6,000 Voice Loyalty; Send Cable to Pope

Six thousand enthusiastic crusaders for social justice, meeting in Mechanic's Hall, Boston, Mass., Saturday night, on November 20th, set the pace for a series of rallies throughout New England during Thanksgiving week.

The Boston meeting was sponsored by the Social Justice Councils of Greater Boston. Groups, identified by banners, were in evidence from Andover, Lawrence and Providence, Rhode Island, where a similar rally was held later in the week.

"Nothing Hysterical About the Meeting"

The Boston Sunday Globe, in its news account of the meeting next morning said:

"It was a well-organized and well-conducted meeting. Nothing hysterical about it. And there were all kinds and conditions of people in the audience. One having an oil portrait of Father Coughlin was carried by a group to the platform and aroused great enthusiasm.

"At the center of the stage was a Western Union teletype machine which was said to be connected by cable with Vatican City, Italy."

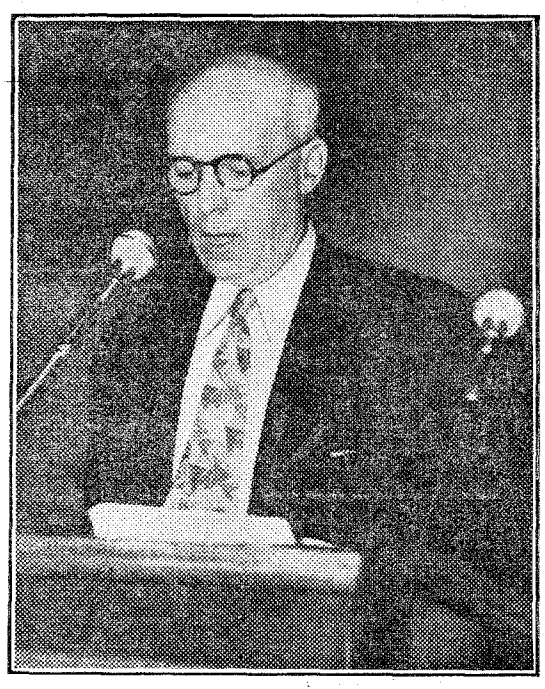
The company reported that 572 cable messages had been dispatched to Rome by persons attending the rally.

Big Crowd Voices Its Determination

Vociferous applause of the speakers' reference to Father Coughlin and the fight for Christian social justice in America gave voice to the New England spirit, on which America itself was founded.

In addition to National Co-Ordinator Walter W. H. Baertschi, president and editor of **SOCIAL JUSTICE**, and National Co-Ordinator for New England Miles C. Hayes (whose inspiring discourse is reproduced in an adjoining column) the Boston rally was addressed by the following:

Harry Dowd, who called the meeting to order; Harold Raybold, member of the Boston executive committee, who spoke with vigor and eloquence on behalf of the young people of America; Francis Sullivan, who cited the need for Father Coughlin's leadership in this time of national necessity and "mental confusion on economic subjects; Charles Lawlor and Dr. Frederico Palledino, a Methodist Clergyman. The Boston minister praised Father Coughlin as an "inspired leader of all the people, regardless of their religious differences."



Miles C. Hayes, National Coordinator of Social Justice Councils in New England, whose address at Boston rally appears on this page.

Big Crowd Cheers Hayes, National Co-ordinator, in Tribute to Fr. Coughlin

Social Justice Councils and Friends of Father Coughlin:

We are meeting here tonight to make a supreme Christian effort to liberate from the cross of "stupid censorship" the greatest crusader for Social Justice and Christian principles of our time. It would be futile on my part to attempt to describe to you, even in a small way, the great program of Social Justice Father Coughlin has preached to you in your homes through the medium of the radio the past eleven years. The "Sixteen Principles" of Social Justice are taken from the encyclicals of the immortal Leo XIII and Pius XI, from which Father Coughlin built his program which would give to the people of America economic freedom.

Those "principles" are not Father Coughlin's principles, but they are "Christ's principles," originated by our Blessed Lord more than two thousand years ago. It is true that Father Coughlin elaborated, simplified and put into clear understandable language many of the great principles of Social Justice taken from the encyclicals, such as:

1. **Liberty of conscience and education.**
2. **Just, living, annual wage.**
3. **Nationalization of important public resources.**
4. **Private ownership of all other property.**
5. **Control of private property for public good.**
6. **Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.**
7. **Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.**
8. **Maintain cost of living on an even keel.**
9. **Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.**
10. **Labor's right to organize.**
11. **Recall of non-productive bonds.**
12. **Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.**
13. **Broadened base of taxation on ownership and capacity to pay.**
14. **Simplification of government and lower taxes.**
15. **Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.**
16. **Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property, with government's chief concern for the poor.**

No Principle Ever Attacked

Not a single one of these "Sixteen Principles" **has ever been attacked, disputed or questioned,** but Father Coughlin has been attacked and silenced. Why? Is it because he said that the president showed "stupidity" in the appointment of a Catholic-hater, a Jew-hater and a Negro-hater to the Supreme Court bench? No, my friends, that is not the reason, and I will defy any living person to find justification in the silencing of Father Coughlin for the mere use of the word "stupidity" in Hugo Black's appointment. The word "stupidity" properly defined, denotes nothing in the way of disrespect or insult. The word is correct as used by Father Coughlin,

Father Coughlin's Prayer

"Although Father Coughlin has nothing to do with this or any other meeting or any protest—and so far as I know, he doesn't even know we are meeting here—one thing you may be sure of is that he will kneel tonight, as he does every night, in the Crucifixion Tower at Royal Oak, with his beads in his hand, and a prayer on his lips for struggling humanity." — Miles C. Hayes addressing Boston rally.

and it accurately expresses a quality of mind such as was clearly demonstrated by the appointment of a professed bigot to the Supreme Court.

So don't be misled by the statement from anybody that the silencing of Father Coughlin "was because of the use of the word "stupidity" in connection with the Black appointment. It goes far deeper than that, my friends.

With the death of Bishop Gallagher, certain subversive forces immediately set to work on their long awaited opportunity to silence Father Coughlin.

Why Has Not "Authority" Spoken?

The actual silencing no doubt started with the statement from Archbishop Mooney that, "No Catholic authority as yet has found anything incompatible between the Catholic Church and the CIO, according to its stated principles."

That statement is unfortunately true. But why does the archbishop boast of it?

Why has not some Catholic authority been courageous enough to speak out against CIO-ism? Following that statement the official newspaper of the Detroit archdiocese printed in glaring headlines, **"Archbishop Clears CIO Issue."**

It is plain, therefore, my friends, that Father Coughlin had no choice as to his present situation. His bishop took his subject matter away from him, and so forced him to cease all activities rather than appear to defy his superior and continue to preach the doctrine of Social Justice.

Praises Priest For Obedience

I want to go on record as subscribing to that principle of obedience that Father Coughlin humbly bows to, and I want to say that, **as bad as we need Father Coughlin, more now than ever before, he deserves our everlasting gratitude and prayers for remaining a humble, obedient priest and bowing to the will of his superior.**

Knowing Father Coughlin as I do, he proved himself beyond question to be the man I always believed him to be, and it is up to us, my friends, tonight and from this night on, to appeal to the Holy Father, and tell him in your own words that Father Coughlin is needed by the struggling, bewildered people of America to continue his battle against the forces of Communism and greed.

Remind the Holy Father of the picture of Mexico and Spain, which is known to all Christians. Also the apathy of the Catholic bishops in those countries as they thought it more expedient in some cases, to bore from within the ranks of the radicals. All Christians know the results first, chaos, then Communism.

Let me remind you at this point of a fact that has never been mentioned, and I didn't get this from Father Coughlin, but from one of his secretaries. In 1931 and 1932 Father Coughlin appropriated from the 'fund" of the Shrine of the Little Flower the huge sum of $220,000 to feed and clothe the hungry and needy at Royal Oak and the surrounding district, and nobody was asked for a food card or a certificate of any kind, or what their religion was.

When Do You Hear Encyclical?

Did you ever hear the encyclicals preached until you heard Father Coughlin preaching them? **I never did in my life, and I haven't missed Mass ten times in 50 years!**

I am acquainted with a clergyman who **had** a parish in a small city in this state. He was trying to inspire his parishioners to come to church. His flock were losing interest, the attendance was falling off, so he finally started preaching Social Justice, and I mean **seriously.** He packed his church, and when it was learned that he was committing the unpardonable offense of mentioning Father Coughlin's name once in a while, **he was promptly sent to the sticks.**

No, don't get the idea that I have an axe to grind with clergymen. That would be impossible. **And above all, don't let your faith waver one iota.**

In other words, this is a Christian fight for Christian principles, and we must fight as Christians on the side of Christianity, and come out of it better Christians than we went in.

Every thinking person wants Father Coughlin back, and if he isn't brought back, in fact, **commanded to come back** and the encyclicals restored intact to the microphone in the Crucifixion Tower at Royal Oak, then goodbye Social Justice in America, which means goodbye Social Justice in the world. And how can we tell except from what happened in Brazil a week ago, it may mean, goodbye democracy.

Have YOU Forgotten?

Have you forgotten Father Coughlin's battles in defense of the bewildered masses in 1931-32?

Have you forgotten his single-handed battle for the Soldiers' Bonus when people all around you were calling him a crack-pot?

Have you forgotten his fearless battle on the repeal of the iniquitous 18th Amendment?

Have you forgotten how he inveighed constantly against usury; the concentration of wealth; the control and issuance of money by private corporations; his fearless expose' of the crooked politicians, political churchmen, merchandisers of murder, exploiters of the people, labor fakirs, green-eyed zealous clerics, stupidly ignorant educators, blood-red Communists, Klu-Klux bigots, and all forces un-American and un-Christian?

Have you forgotten his heroic service to his country, when he blasted the World Court of all its iniquity and turned the tables on President Roosevelt when only ten Senators out of the 96 were opposing its passage? If it was not for that great service from your inspired leader, our boys would have suffered and died from bullets and disease to make Ethiopia free for Hailie Selasie, and today they would be fighting in Shanghai to free China for the Chinese.

Have you forgotten his glorious battle against the Communist Youth Control, which was presented to people of this nation as "must legislate," under the guise of a Child Labor Amendment—a bill designed to regiment and state-nize your children until they reach the age of 18 years?

Have you forgotten the thousands of inspiring messages of Christian principles delivered into your homes Sunday after Sunday by Father Coughlin?

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SOCIAL JUSTICE

NATIONAL WEEKLY REVIEW

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

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PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

1. **Liberty of conscience and education.**
2. **Just, living, annual wage.**
3. **Nationalization of important public resources.**
4. **Private ownership of all other property.**
5. **Control of private property for public good.**
6. **Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.**
7. **Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.**
8. **Maintain cost of living on an even keel.**
9. **Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.**
10. **Labor's right to organize.**
11. **Recall of non-productive bonds.**
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13. **Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.**
14. **Simplification of government and lower taxes.**
15. **Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.**
16. **Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property; with government's chief concern for the poor.**

The Goose and the Gander

WHEN it finally became evident that the House Rules Committee was not going to report out the "Wages and Hours" bill, even for the special session which was called specifically to deal with it, administration leaders resorted to the petition method of discharging the committee and bringing the bill for a vote.

It is, of course, unprecedented for a House leadership to be forced to petition a discharge of a committee overwhelmingly dominated by its own party, in a Congress top heavy with its own members. Perhaps that gives a true indication of the extent of the rebellion against the president by his own party.

That, however, is not the most important consideration attaching to the resort to petition to free the pet New Deal measure for a vote.

You will recall that two years ago, the Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage refinancing bill was locked up in the same Rules Committee. The farmers and their representatives labored several years trying to get a vote on it.

Smug members of the majority party were approached time and time again and asked to attach their signatures to the petition and give this important bill the democratic privilege of being disposed of by the people's representatives.

In declining to assist, these New Dealers used a standardized excuse. Orderly legislative procedure required respect for the functions of committees (so they claimed); the Rules Committee was appointed by the House to regulate the presentation of bills before that body according to their importance and desirability. The committee should be left free to perform its appointed function.

Today, many of these same congressmen have affixed their signatures to the petition to bring up the "Hours and Wages" bill, **in spite of the Rules Committee.**

Their turn-about on what they called a matter of principle gives the non-political average citizen a deep sight into the mind of the professional politician. To him a rule is a rule and a principle is a principle **only when it favors his own political interests.**

With that kind of thinking, at the top in our government, it is no wonder that the nation drifts from depression to deeper depression without ever a fundamental reform or even a consistent program.

The Survival of the President

AS the special session of Congress progresses in the business of getting practically nothing done, it becomes evident that the president, in the face of the deepening Roosevelt depression, has decided to give his unruly legislative horse all the rope it wants.

It is easier for him to do this than would seem possible in the light of his customary decisiveness. It is easy because he himself doesn't know what to do about the present "business recession" (as he calls it).

Those who follow political maneuvers with a trained eye insist that the president is "getting out from under" the collapse of his own planning. (You recall that, when everything looked rosy, he said: "We planned it that way.")

Congress has offended the potentate of the New Era. Rebellion in the ranks must be punished. The fitting punishment for the rebellious one-party, New Deal Congress (so it is said the president is thinking) is to let their own madness destroy them.

Let the Congress "play" with its ideas of "helping business"; of modifying the president's own farm relief, program and his "Wages and Hours" bill.

The depression will deepen and widen. The president doesn't know what to do to stop it, so the experts say; therefore, he reasons, it's a sure shot Congress can't stop it.

Then, after the depression has reached the depths of the Hoover era, the people will have grown so impatient with a rebellious Congress, which disputes while conditions get worse and worse, that they will have forgotten that this is a Roosevelt depression, "that he planned it that way."

Roosevelt will then come to the rescue. He will belabor the rebellious Congress as a "club of obstructionists."

Finally, a f t e r thoroughly arousing the people against this new menace to "democratic government," after asking for absolute dictatorial power, the great Roosevelt will again take up the task of saving the people—**saving them from what he planned for them.**

Back to Father Coughlin

IT is instructive, since the baffled champions of reform have hit upon the idea that the nation needs a realistic housing program, to hear Franklin D. Roosevelt, John L. Lewis, Billy Green and many others talking about an "adequate annual wage" for workers in the building trades.

When Father Coughlin was helping the nation to keep its chin up during the dark days of the mid-depression, he was advising the New Deal administration to work toward the ideal of **a living annual wage.**

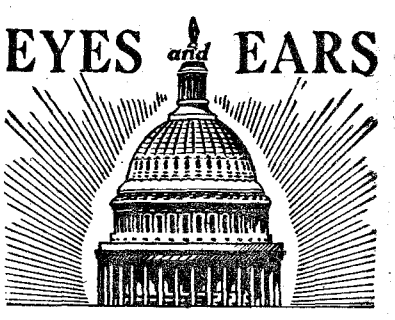
Throughout that period Father Coughlin was belabored by the spokesman of organized labor as a visionary and as an insincere friend of labor.

Today, both those who ignored his advice and those who abused him, facing the total collapse of the half-way measures which they espoused, are echoing the voice from Royal Oak!

Close advisers of Roosevelt, Lewis and the rest should tip them off again that Father Coughlin insisted that a living annual wage for labor was an absolute impossibility without an honest dollar and an honest banking system.

For some all-powerful reason, **all the reformers dodge the issue of money reform.**

EYES and EARS



By Mark Meechan

NOW that the New Deal is caught in the coffin-corner of the game of finance and economics, it will be interesting to watch the strategy of quarterback Roosevelt.

There are only two plays he can call that will get the governmental team out into the midfield of popular favor and down toward the goal of prosperity.

He can use the old army game known so well by quarterbacks Hoover and Coolidge. That is he can force the man of little means to run interference for the rich banker and industrialist.

That is what Coach Morgenthau wants him to do. "Broaden the base of the income tax," advised Morgenthau; "let the poor man take it on the chin."

The other way Roosevelt can get the New Deal and the nation out of the coffin-corner is to call in new, fresh reserves which will give to the governmental team the power it needs to bowl over all and any opposition.

Which play will the quarterback call?

At first it looked as though he was going to follow the advice of Coach Morgenthau and the jittery Congressional alumni.

More recently, however, creditable rumors have been circulating in Washington that Roosevelt will spring a surprise on the stands and use the play that Coach Coughlin told him about back in 1933, when the nation was in the same coffin corner and quarterback Hoover was taken out of the game.

* * *

TO drop the parlance of the football field, Mr. Roosevelt is precisely in the position of having to choose between but two alternatives if he intends to do anything effective to defeat the present Roosevelt depression.

He must either stop spending, which will enable him to stop borrowing, or he must use the sovereign power of the government to create a supply of real money on which the tax-payers will not be forced to pay the yearly toll of interest.

It seems incredible that so determined a man as Mr. Roosevelt will permit the New Deal to quit spending. That is the whole program by which the Hoover depression was routed. Take away the spending program from the New Deal and there is just nothing left.

The New Deal must go on spending or the depression will increase to such intensity that Mr. Roosevelt will be

(Continued on Page 6)

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Fr. Coughlin's Criticism Comes From Catholics

E. W. Focke in the Dayton Daily News

"By and large the most pronounced prejudice and unwarranted criticism that one hears about Father Coughlin comes from within the Catholic circle, both ecclesiastic and lay.

"What a pity that those who profess themselves followers of the great virtue teacher should prove to all the world that either they do not know what "charity" means or that their profession of faith is a giving of the lie to such a display of religious belief."

"Hooey Night On the Radio"

From the Globe-Post, Le Mars, Iowa.

"Last night we listened to President Roosevelt broadcast over the radio. Then we listened for an hour to a "man of the street" broadcast, and broadcasts by Democratic and Republican leaders.

"The only thing we learned is that the people are just as confused as our leaders, and that our leaders have learned nothing at all by their mistakes. . . .

"The Hoover depression arrived because business found it cheaper to employ machines than human labor. The New Deal has consistently discouraged the employment of human labor by ringing it round with restrictions and burdening it with special taxes. So naturally it pays better now than ever before to displace labor with machinery.

"The Hoover depression came as the result of weaknesses inherent in the mass production system and super-business. Instead of retarding the growth of super-business, the New Deal has accelerated it, encouraged it, helped smother the small independent business man. Temporarily it concealed the effect of its acts by pouring out fountain-pen money in enormous quantities, just about doubling the national debt.

"Father Coughlin put his finger on the sore spot when he said what is eating us up is "fountain-pen money" on which we have to pay interest. He was promptly muzzled and humiliated; the administration gave us another shot of fountain-pen money. Now the effect has worn off, and we either have to take another shot of inflation or face the bitter fact that nobody's policies, neither Democratic nor Republican, can make good if the lifeblood of the country is forever drained by a usurious money system."

Dr. Ryan's Hope And His Protest

From "The Leader," San Francisco, Calif.

"The Rt. Rev. Msgr. John A. Ryan, director of the N.C.W.C. Department of Social Action, is out with a long statement denying the truth of an article in SOCIAL JUSTICE which asserted that he had used, in a speech delivered at McKeesport, Pennsylvania, words indicating that Father Coughlin "is officially silenced."

"Msgr. Ryan says that the newspaperman who reported the McKeesport speech misquoted him, which is likely enough, considering the actions of the Associated Press and, indeed, of the secular press in general.

"It was not in a secular paper, however, that this writer read a more than slightly acid reference to Father Coughlin on the part of Msgr. Ryan during Father Coughlin's absence in Europe **and an utterance that sounded more like a prediction than a hope** that his activities as a publicist were about to be curtailed.

"Either Msgr. Ryan has developed marvelous ability as a prophet or he had reliable advance information as to what was about to happen to Father Coughin.

"Father Coughlin was disciplined for referring to the promotion of Senator Black to the Supreme Court as "a stupid appointment." If it was not a stupid appointment, what kind of an appointment was it? Any alternative qualification, it seems to the writer, could hardly fail to convey an implication far more damaging to the one responsible for the appointment."

A Wisconsin Loyalist Answers the Register

To the Editor of the **Denver Register:**

In your issue of November 21, you devoted considerable space to the controversy surrounding Father Coughlin. You concluded your remarks by stating:

"It will be useless for persons who disagree with our stand to send us angry letters."

Well, I disagree with your stand, but I will not send you an angry letter. However, I will write this letter to SOCIAL JUSTICE in the hope that it will be printed and you can read it there.

To begin with, I cannot see why the publication SOCIAL JUSTICE can be blamed for this controversy. The paper is defending Father Coughlin. Why shouldn't it? He made the life of this paper possible. **It has always been and still is one of the cleanest and most outstanding publications in America today.**

Its columns have embraced **the full text of the encyclicals of Popes Pius XI and Leo XIII.** Not even the Register, though officially a Catholic paper, has done as much.

I have heard SOCIAL JUSTICE criticized by a priest for its defense of Father Coughlin. He said the paper was using this controversy to get subscriptions. Be that as it may, what is wrong with it?

The Catholic papers throughout the country rush to the defense of Msgr. Ryan when he feels that he is unduly criticized. That is their privilege. But if SOCIAL JUSTICE rushes to the defense of Father Coughlin, that is something different which you would not permit.

I read every word of SOCIAL JUSTICE. I am watching it closely to see if it will depart from the traditions of Father Coughlin. **So far I have seen no such evidence.**

I also read **The Register**, although I have not a subscription to it. I go out of my way to buy it.

Now I blame **The Register** and other publications for keeping this controversy alive. It is most regrettable that it has arisen, but since it has, it seems to me that Archbishop Mooney has sufficient means to settle the dispute, without public interference from any paper.

You claim that your article was written to clarify the Catholic viewpoint on the issue of obedience to Church authority. It seems to me that Father Coughlin did a pretty good job of clarifying the situation when he remained silent, rather than say or do anything that would embarrass his superior.

This whole affair has been one-sided on the part of most of the Catholic press. We must not forget the vast amount of good he has done because you think he was not choice enough in the use of words condemning Mr. Roosevelt for his appointment of Mr. Black.

He could have used more restrained speech and it might have been just as effective. But when Jesus Christ, the greatest Leader the world has ever known, castigated the rulers of His day, He called them a "brood of vipers, whited sepulchres filled with dead men's bones," and He did not hesitate to use the word "liar" to any man, be he prince or pauper, who ignored His teachings, or trampled on the poor and unfortunate.

Do you expect Father Coughlin to be a greater gentleman than his Divine Master? That is not possible, even for the **Register.**

So why all this fuss about "personal stupidity"? God knows **there is much to be done by Catholics that is urgent and too much that has been neglected to waste our energies to split hairs over trifles** and air our disagreements before an unsympathetic public.

The Register believes that the Church asks nothing unreasonable of Father Coughlin. That is true, but **many men in the Church have asked unreasonable things of him.** What do you want of him? You admit that "some of his acts of submission have been edfiying," but you should be more explicit. Which of his acts do you consider not edifying?

You ask him to repudiate his former publication, SOCIAL JUSTICE, if it does not "behave." Do you mean by that statement that SOCIAL JUSTICE should behave according to your standards? SOCIAL JUSTICE is in no way mis-stating Christian principles. Why should he repudiate it? SOCIAL JUSTICE is doing only what we the subscribers, and justice councils demand of it.

Your statement that "This paper is devoted first, last and always to strict obedience to the hierarchy and will not be dissuaded from its course," and that you would rather "see all your work perish" than give the slightest indication that you disapprove of "the cool and temperate course taken by the illustrious archbishop of Detroit," is commendable.

Without doubting the sincerity of your statements, let me remind you that it is easy to make an heroic gesture when the chance of fulfilling it does not exist.

Father Coughlin has made the very sacrifice you claim to be so ready to make. This is something you do not seem to realize. He is seeing the good work to which he has given the best years of his life, on the brink of ruin and he speaks no word in his own defense. Could any man do more?

I know the laws of the Church. Thank God Father Coughlin is obeying them. That being the case, let us all keep out of the controversy.

However, I do not think it is entering the controversy to petition Father Coughlin to return to us on the air and through the columns of SOCIAL JUSTICE with full approval of his superior.

I know little about Archbishop Mooney. He has had an unhappy introduction to us, but I know that he would not occupy the exalted position he does now, if his qualifications did not fit him for it.

I also know that in the last analysis, two such eminent men as Father Coughlin and his archbishop can and will settle the misunderstanding which has arisen, without outside influence.

They both know what justice and the demands of their church expect of them and they will not be guided by choleric speeches and petty jealousies, which are the weapons of lesser men.

—**Mrs. R. J. S.**
Wauwatosa, Wis.

"America" Pays Tribute to Priest

From "America"

"That he be delivered from his friends should be Father Coughlin's prayer seven times a day. They wish him well no doubt, but their concepts of what is well are grotesque. According to uncontradicted press reports some are planning to force the Archbishop of Detroit to request Father Coughlin to resume his radio lectures by sending him 5,000,000 letters or, should this prove impractical, by presenting him with a petition signed by 5,000,000 persons. The latest development of this mad scheme is to forward a like protest to the Holy Father along with a demand that Father Coughlin be made independent of his archbishop. All that can be said of the scheme and its development is that both are worthy of Tom o'Bedlam.

"That Father Coughlin supports or even countenances these budding schismatical projects is incredible. In particular we believe that he would utterly repudiate a letter circulated in New York last week, addressed to 'The Rev. Edward Mooney," demanding that he cease persecuting 'The Very Rev. Charles E. Coughlin.' We refer to this scurrilous letter first because signatures were obtained for it under false pretenses, and next because its shockingly disrespectful language to the archbishop leads us to believe that it was composed not by Catholics but by Communists. To Catholics, it is sufficient to remark that Archbishop Mooney has been deemed competent to administer the diocese by no less a person than the Vicar of Christ, and that what advice he may need he will obtain from the Holy Father.

"On most reliable information, we can assert that Archbishop Mooney never used "dictatorial powers" or any other powers to "force" Father Coughlin to discontinue his radio addresses. Father Coughlin was rebuked by the archbishop for the use of disrespectful language about the president of the United States, and was requested to submit to his superior the text of any address he might thereafter propose to make. In so acting the archbishop remained well within the limits of his authority. The Catholic priest is not at liberty to preach sermons or to deliver addresses wherever he wishes under whatever circumstances he may prefer, and in any sort of manner. In his preaching and in his public appearances, he is bound to follow the directions of his Ordinary. This fact may not be known even to all Catholics, but no priest can plead ignorance of it. Father Coughlin will undoubtedly make his decision as a priest should.

"Like the rest of us, Father Coughlin is human, and he makes his mistakes. But we prefer to think that his errors are merely slips, and not the manifestation of ill-will. All of us act like children now and then, but big men (and we like to think that Father Coughlin is one of them) get over it. **We may or may not hear Father Coughlin on the air in the near future, but we do expect to hear that he is preaching to his parish, administering the Sacraments, helping his neighbor and glorifying God, like the good priest we feel sure that he is."**

'Know America' Contest to End December 18th

A last-minute opportunity to share in 335 Cash Prizes totaling $7,750.00 lies before our readers **of this issue.** Today our great **"KNOW AMERICA" Contest** closes and all solutions and subscriptions must be mailed **before midnight of Saturday, December 18.**

If you have delayed from week to week your entrance into the Contest, this is your last chance. Of course, you still have every bit as good an opportunity to win the Grand Prize of $2,750.00 as any other contestant. Prizes will be awarded according to correctness of answers to the 50 questions—not according to the length of time contestants have been entered.

Now, you understand, that the Contest Rules require that with each set of 50 answers and your remittance of $2.50 you also obtain one yearly subscription to SOCIAL JUSTICE at $2 or two six-month subscriptions at $1 each. You MUST send in this subscription or the two half-yearlies with your solutions in order to qualify for the prizes.

Getting a subscription to SOCIAL JUSTICE should now be easier than ever before. We have a great cause to advance. We must strive in this economically - benighted land to spread still wider the principles of our great leader, Father Coughlin.

Of course, apart from all causes and economic contentions, we all like to win money.

You would like to receive along toward New Year's Eve a telegram saying you had been adjudged winner of the Grand Prize of $2,750.00. YOU CAN RECEIVE JUST SUCH A WIRE! You can win as easily as anybody else—if your solutions are mailed before midnight of Saturday December 18.

You CAN WIN the Second Prize of $1,250.00; the Third Prize of $500.00, or any of the other 332 prizes.

The winner of the Grand Prize in our first contest entered during the final stages. You can do the same thing—NOW.

Remember the date and the hour. **It is Midnight of Saturday, December 18.** Your letter containing your 50 answers and remittance of $4.50, covering solutions and subscription, must be in the mail on or before that "ZERO HOUR."

You can do it—and NOW is your last grand chance to strike for quick fortune.

Please enter subscription for **SOCIAL JUSTICE** starting with current issue to the following person or persons. Please check length of time subscription is to run.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... **State**.....

Six Months ☐ **One Year** ☐

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... **State**.....

Six Months ☐ **One Year** ☐

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Fine Rallies Being Held In Middle Atlantic Area

The vanguard of American citizens demanding that Father Coughlin be permitted to resume his radio interpretations of papal encyclicals moved swiftly forward during the last two weeks, joined by hundreds of thousands of free speech advocates in the Middle Atlantic states.

Five giant rallies of protest against the silencing of Father Coughlin were held in Pennsylvania, Maryland and New Jersey. Warmed by the response shown, William R. Sayre, a leader in the back-to-the-air drive, declared:

"All meetings were very enthusiastic and each one was attended by persons who came many miles to be on hand."

At the Erie, Pa., rally, three persons—Mrs. W. C. Higgins, Mrs. Flynn and Earle Walters—attending from McKeen county, came more than 100 miles to be present!

The week's itinerary, covered by Mr. Sayre and National Co-ordinator Baertschi, was as follows:

Nov. 15th, Erie, Pa., Public Auditorium. Attendance 1800—additional speakers were Frank Spaeder, former district president., Jos. Vickey, president Erie County Civic & Social Club, and Jos. Miller, vice president of the same organization.

Nov. 16th, Pittsburgh, Pa., Duquesne Gardens. Attendance 2200—Music furnished by Miss Irma Guthoerl, sister of Cyril Guthoerl, organist and musical director at the Shrine of the Little Flower, and who is remembered by thousands as director of music at the Cleveland convention of the N. U. S. J. a year ago. Chairman was Jas. J. O'Connor; address of welcome by Mrs. Anna Nardina, secretary of Social Justice Councils of Allegheny county.

Nov. 17th, Baltimore, Md., Italian Gardens. Attendance 800—Chairman Eric Arlt.

Nov. 18th, Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. Armory. Attendance 6,000—Chairman Dr. E. M. Walsh. Additional speakers Jos. A. Robbins, National Co-ordinator; Rev. Francis Rauttenberg of Pittsburgh. Music by Chas. Borelli of radio station WPEN—soloist Ed. Thomas who presented a song dedicated to Father Coughlin.

Rochester Group Would See Pope

Two hundred and fifty persons attending a rally at Rochester, N. Y., on the evening of November 15, made themselves responsible for the circulation of 100 petitions politely praying the Most Rev. Edward Mooney, archbishop of Detroit, to return Father Coughlin to the radio with his episcopal sanction and supervision.

The Rochester meeting also considered a suggestion to finance the trip to Rome of a delegation to be headed by National Co-ordinator Baertschi, to seek an audience with His Holiness Pope Pius XI. It was proposed that the committee "tell the Pontiff personally what Father Coughlin has done for America and why his voice and his leadership is indispensible in this time of international crisis."

Home Town Unit Will Give Party

Friends of Social Justice in Royal Oak, Michigan, cradle of the social justice movement in America, are sponsoring a benefit rally party at the Veterans of Foreign Wars hall, Main and Second Sts., Thursday evening, December 9. Games and refreshments will be provided, and funds realized from the event will go toward the movement to bring Father Coughlin back to the air.

Chicago Study Club Plans Card Party

Social Justice Study Club No. 1 meets the first and third Thursday of every month at 4220 Lincoln Ave., Chicago, Illinois. The club is sponsoring a benefit card party and dance at that address on the evening of Saturday, December 4th. George P. Schumacher, 4225 North Winchester avenue, is moderator.

Erie Meeting Inspiring

Thirteen hundred persons heard National Co-ordinator Walter Baertschi address a meeting at the public auditorium in Erie, Pa., on the evening of November 18. Frank J. Spaeder was chairman for the affair. President Joseph E. Vickey of the Erie County Civic and Social Club, and William R. Sayre of Philadelphia, moderator for Social Justice Councils, were other speakers. Copies of the poem, "The Priest of Royal Oak" and petitions to the Pope were circulated at the meeting.

Rousing Meeting In Springfield

(Special to SOCIAL JUSTICE)

SPRINGFIELD, MASS. — The crusade of New Englanders to restore Father Coughlin to the microphone went into high gear with a stirring rally in this city following the monster mass meetings in Boston, Providence, R. I., Bridgeport, Conn., and other places.

Springfield followers of the Royal Oak priest gathered in the Technical high school auditorium to assure Father Coughlin of their support in his broadcasting activities.

"Let's put him back on the air by Christmas," was Springfield's contribution to the nationwide campaign in behalf of Father Coughlin.

Speakers, headed by Miles C. Hayes, New England Co-ordinator of Social Justice Councils, and Walter Baertschi, National Co-ordinator, stressed the "crying need" for a resumption of Coughlin broadcasts at a time "when there is such widespread human suffering and confusion."

At least 66 cablegrams of intercession were sent to the Holy Father in Rome. On the stage of the auditorium was a huge photograph of the radio priest with the caption **"God's Gift to the Common People."**

A Protestant Attorney Writes Letter to Pope

Pope Pius XI,
Vatican City.

Your Holiness:

For some time we of the United States have heard Reverend Charles E. Coughlin of Michigan expound what seemed to him matters of import in economics and government. And it does seem that his listeners are not found solely among the Roman Catholic portion of our populace but also among other religious beliefs. As one of the latter and one whose religious tenets knew the fury of religious hate in early New England, I write to most respectfully petition against any effort of ecclesiastical authorities to stifle his freedom to discuss these secular matters today of such concern to the tried people of this country.

With the right and perhaps the duty of his ecclesiastical superiors to prescribe the homiletics, exegesis and theology of this clergyman, non-Catholics are not concerned, nor could they ever with propriety vouchsafe to interpolate their views in such doctrinal matters. It is only with the right and indeed the civil obligation of the Father to demonstrate what may seem to be arthritic stiffness in the operation of economic and governmental systems today do they concern themselves. And it may be that their misgivings in this regard are not unwarranted when considered with their abiding conviction that one thing which has helped make America great and the amaranthine hope of free men is the right of even the most humble citizen in all the land to freely criticize his government and the civil officers set to rule over him.

When the American citizen can no longer do that, then the glory of America is evanescent and the saddest epitaph ever written of a once free people will engrave itself on the annals of time. Of a certainty, if this clergyman may no longer freely speak on lay matters but must, like a diamond, reflect only the considered light of another then his civil heritage as an American is indeed a sham and a snare set unto his feet.

I would not have Your Holiness believe that this humble petition springs of the unthinking bias of rote. Indeed, **with much of what Father Coughlin has said I have disagreed; but have never disagreed with his right and duty to say it.** For the conclusion seems inescapable that from the parturient thought and discussion aroused there must be born the saving enlightenments which will aid escape from the ills now so sorely vexing the good people of this land, blessed of God as they have heretofore been. One hears of the belief that condemnation of Father Coughlin may have been occasioned by his fulgerant criticism of a recent judicial appointment. In that the good Father does not stand alone. **For to all who hate bigotry in any of its truculent forms it does seem the nadir of arrant stupidity to besmirch the history of the highest court set over the destinies of a free people with one oath-bound to a fierce nebulous society bottomed on** religious proscription and pre-judg**ment of helpless masses.** By any norm of thoughtful men it can but serve to remind that the human mind in unguarded moments does find its true level though it sink to the lowest ebb in doing so.

Most reverently would I petition Your Holiness to see that Father Coughlin is again permitted to discuss these lay matters of interest to so many. With this my petition, goes my fervent prayer for the long continued good health and reign of Your Holiness, The Supreme Pontiff, and my desire to be always,

Most humbly and respectfully,

Yours to command,

—Frederick J. Corbett.

St. Louis, Mo.

EYES and EARS

(Continued from Page 4)

about as popular in 1940 as Mr. Hoover was in 1932.

Now Mr. Roosevelt likes being unpopular even less than he likes "economic royalists," "defeatist lawyers," or "modern tories." So there is a real hope that he will at long last follow the advice of Father Coughlin and give the nation a taste of honest, debt-free money.

* * *

THE newspapers, of course, will howl and rant and rave. They will cry that the New Deal is ruining the country by "disastrous inflation." They will twist the truth into a corkscrew (just as they did the truth of the "Holy See's" rebuke to Father Coughlin), with the object of stirring up the fears of the people.

Of course, if the newspapers succeed in scaring the people into the unwarranted spree of spending "to get rid of money which will soon be worthless," then prices will naturally rise and there will be a destructive inflation of prices.

But it will not be because of the new money—it will be because of the tom-tom beating of the subsidized press.

Thirty million people reading and believing false newspaper propaganda can do more damage than the soundest policies of government can repair.

U. S. "Sleuths" Set on Trail of SOCIAL JUSTICE

(Continued from Page 1)

attempted now as a last alternative; **too many of the prophecies of Father Coughlin throughout the depression are coming to pass.**

The "internationalists", the money lenders, the self-seeking politicians all find the week by week disclosures of this newspaper most embarrassing.

Furthermore our **READERS BELIEVE WHAT THEY READ** in the columns of **SOCIAL JUSTICE.** If only to discredit the paper and its motives in the eyes of its own readers, these enemies of social justice would pay almost any price to have its voice silenced.

Once more we repeat: **Only our own readers can silence the voice of SOCIAL JUSTICE!**

Father Needed During This Session

To the Editor:

It is to be hoped that Father Coughlin will be on the air during this congressional session, to keep us from any foreign entanglements as in the World Court issue.

—M. R. Smith.

Los Angeles, Calif.

F. D. R. Talks Annual Wage

(Continued from Page 1)

per hour for the rubber worker today.

The writer visited Akron last week to find that the hours of work per week averaged twelve hours! Elemental mathematics dictates that the weekly wage is, therefore $15. If a man were blessed with 50 weeks of this type of work he would have a yearly income of $750.

In his business conferences respecting the building industry, President Roosevelt asked William Green and industrial leaders, according to the press reports, **whether in a highly seasonable industry the annual wage is practical.** It was a sensible and interesting inquiry, but its answer is as well known to the president as it is to labor or industry.

The place to start the living annual wage is in the building industry, in the automotive industry, in the steel industry, in the process food industry, in the packing industry, in the textile industry or any industry you care to mention.

How It Would Work With Autos

Take for illustration the automotive industry: Everyone knows that this industry will not produce less than two million motor cars in 1938. Let us say that not less than 200,000 men must be directly employed in such production. Even on this minimum basis the automotive factories could employ 200,000 men on a straight annual salary of $1,800 a year, payable at the rate of $75 a payday with two paydays a month.

Two hundred thousand families would have a year's security and the most alert industry in America would lead labor out with the annual wage.

If the production is to be four million cars, then at least 400,000 men or 400,000 families would enjoy the annual living wage and industry would win for itself not only the good will of its workers, but the good will of other countless friends.

Other Industries Could Adopt It

So with other industries there is a minimum and a maximum of employment. Let the living annual wage apply to the minimum of employment immediately and let the hourly or the weekly wage temporarily be applied to those who will enjoy, at the start, only part time employment.

The buying power of the fortunate millions assured full time employment will soon make way for other millions who are temporarily employed only part time, but who will soon be added to the permanently employed who should receive the wage by the year.

The President of the United States is to be congratulated in bringing into the open the discussion of the annual wage for labor.

Ultimately every one of the sixteen principles for social justice will find themselves entrenched in American life.

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QUESTIONS FOR THIS FINAL WEEK

Picture No. 49

Picture No. 50

Make Your Selection by Number from Following Lists:

1. You enacted the N. R. A.
2. You encouraged citizens for political reasons to remain on relief.
3. You have done nothing for industries which would hire us.
4. Your minimum wage legislation is a delusion and a snare.
5. You forced governors of states to aid our Communist leaders.
6. You tore the bottom out of our American dollar by rendering it more unstable than ever.
7. You failed to restore to Congress its constitutional right to coin money and regulate its value.
8. You tried to take from us the protection of a free Supreme Court.

1. The Democratic Party.
2. Increase of foreign trade.
3. The Republican Party.
4. Avoid all foreign entanglements.
5. The Socialist Party.
6. The Christian religion.
7. The New Deal.
8. The Communist Party.
9. Monetary reform.
10. Lower taxes.
11. Continuance of a free and untrammeled Supreme Court.
12. A higher hourly and daily wage scale for workers.

FILL IN THIS COUPON AND MAIL WITH 10 CENTS IN COIN
NOT NECESSARY TO RETURN PICTURE KA
Make your selection by number from suggestions under each picture.
Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 49 For Question No. 49 I Select Answer No..... ☐ No. 50 For Question No. 50 I Select Answer No..... ☐

MY NAME IS.....

MY ADDRESS IS.....

TOWN OR CITY.....STATE.....

FILL IN THIS COUPON AND MAIL WITH 10 CENTS IN COIN
NOT NECESSARY TO RETURN PICTURE KA
Make your selection by number from suggestions under each picture.
Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 49 For Question No. 49 I Select Answer No..... ☐ No. 50 For Question No. 50 I Select Answer No..... ☐

MY NAME IS.....

MY ADDRESS IS.....

TOWN OR CITY.....STATE.....

Picture No. 1

Picture No. 2

Make Your Selection by Number from Following Lists:

1. Freedom from the shackles of economic slavery.
2. A return to democracy in the United States.
3. More and better human comforts.
4. Abolition of capital as a necessary element in human affairs.
5. A labor dictatorship destroying all liberty.
6. Freedom of action under liberal laws.

1. It would grind labor still deeper into the economic mire.
2. It would reduce class warfare by establishing social justice.
3. It would establish a religious dictatorship.
4. It would bring about Fascism.
5. It would render trade unionism unnecessary.
6. It would render capital unnecessary in industry.

Picture No. 3

Picture No. 4

Make Your Selection by Number from Following Lists:

1. Communism believes in private ownership of property, and Fascism does not.
2. Fascism believes in private ownership of property, and Communism does not.
3. Communism believes in application of broad democratic principles and Fascism does not.
4. Fascism believes in application of broad democratic principles and Communism does not.
5. Communism believes in dictatorship by one man and Fascism does not.
6. Fascism aims at war while Communism strives for peace.

1. Action by leaders of Christian churches.
2. The Democratic Party.
3. Action by President Roosevelt.
4. The Wagner Act.
5. Payment to workers of a just living, annual wage.
6. United action by the great middle class of America.

Picture No. 5

Picture No. 6

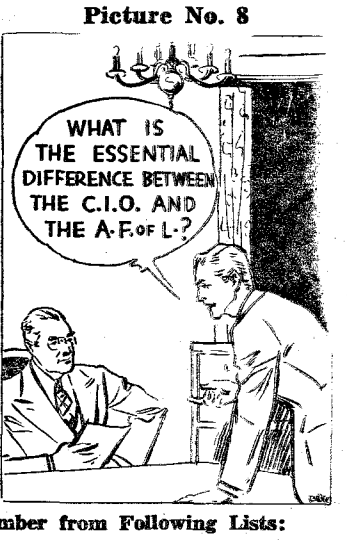
Make Your Selection by Number from Following Lists:

1. Opposition of Christian leaders.
2. The spread of Communism.
3. A dishonest money system.
4. Lack of social credit education.
5. A paternalistic governmental policy.
6. The rise of Fascism.

1. To obtain social justice for all Americans.
2. To strengthen trade or craft unionism.
3. To destroy capital.
4. To attain personal power through industrial labor organization.
5. To strengthen the New Deal.
6. To strengthen the Republican party.

Picture No. 7

Picture No. 8



Make Your Selection by Number from Following Lists:

1. A greater degree of democracy.
2. An increased power of Congress.
3. A strengthening of the Constitution.
4. Dictatorial power in the executive.
5. Absolute power in the hands of international bankers.
6. A return to "rugged" individualism."

1. The C. I. O. believes in collective bargaining and the A. F. of L. does not.
2. The A. F. of L. supports the Wagner Act and the C. I. O. does not.
3. The C. I. O. resorts to strikes and the A. F. of L. does not.
4. The C. I. O. supports President Roosevelt and the A. F. of L. does not.
5. The A. F. of L. believes in craft unions and the C. I. O. believes in "one big union."
6. The C. I. O. seeks destruction of capital and the A. F. of L. does not.

Great Contest Closes Today!

You Can Still Enter and Win

Last Date For Sending In Answers Is Saturday, Dec. 18th

Today we come to the end of the great "KNOW AMERICA" Contest. All 50 picture-questions are reprinted in this issue of **SOCIAL JUSTICE** for the benefit and convenience of those readers who delayed their entrance into the competition until the "eleventh hour."

Please remember that, if you enter Today, you have an opportunity of winning the Grand Prize of $2,750.00 equal to that of any other person in the Contest.

Readers numbering 335 will within a few weeks receive telegrams or letters saying they share in 335 Cash Prizes totaling $7,750.00.

You can be the winner of the Grand Prize of $2,750.00! **You** can win the Second Prize of $1,250.00! **You** can win the Third Prize of $500.00! **You** can win any one of the remaining 332 Cash Awards — IF YOU ENTER NOW WHILE THERE IS YET TIME.

Do not think that just because you delayed until these final days you have not as good a chance to win as others. The Grand Prize of $2,750.00 will will go to the person who best answers the 50 simple questions on America which appear in the four pages of this "Contest Extra"—regardless of when you enter before the "dead-line."

AND—

THE DEAD-LINE IS MIDNIGHT OF SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18!

That is the last hour—the final minute! Your letter containing your solutions to the 50 picture-questions must be postmarked on or before that hour in order for you to qualify for the prizes.

You have a great advantage before you now. You have all 50 picture-questions before you at one time. Only an hour or two of quiet thought and YOU CAN set down the proper answer to every one of the fifty.

If you do this — if you answer properly more than does any other contestant—

$2,750.00 is yours!

The chance is up to you Now—for the last time. It will never come again.

Take these four pages—give a little thought to each question—and—before MIDNIGHT OF SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18—send in your answers with—

(1) Your remittance of $2.50—

(2) An annual subscription to **SOCIAL JUSTICE** ($2.00) or two half-yearly subscriptions ($1.00 each)—

AND $2,750.00 CAN BE YOURS!—

REMEMBER THE "LAST HOUR" MIDNIGHT, SATURDAY, DECEMBER EIGHTEENTH

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HOW TO BECOME A CONTESTANT

1. Each question will pertain to a live AMERICAN ISSUE discussed in the columns of SOCIAL JUSTICE. One of the list of suggested answers underneath each picture will be the best or most appropriate FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF FATHER COUGHLIN AND THIS WEEKLY ON NATIONAL SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ISSUES. Study the questions. It is your job, as a contestant, to try to select that particular answer. Mark your selection of the best or most appropriate answers on the Entry Coupon.

2. Each contestant who completes a fully qualified set of 50 answers will receive, without further cost, a handsome 105-page souvenir book descriptive of the Shrine of the Little Flower at Royal Oak, with 63 beautiful illustrations.

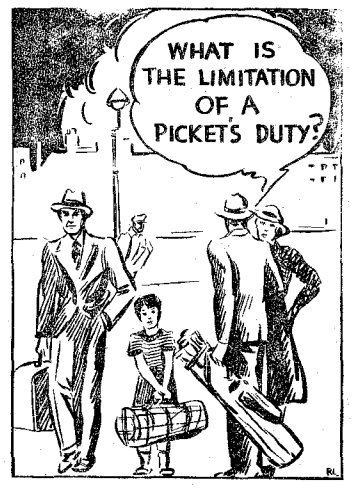
3. In order to qualify for the prizes, a contestant is required to remit $2.50 for each complete set of solutions submitted, and also to obtain one NEW yearly subscriber to SOCIAL JUSTICE at the annual subscription price of $2.00 per year. You may instead send two six months subscriptions at $1.00 each.

READ RULES CAREFULLY AND ENTER TODAY!

Last Call! $7,7 Prizes Await

Picture No. 9

Picture No. 10

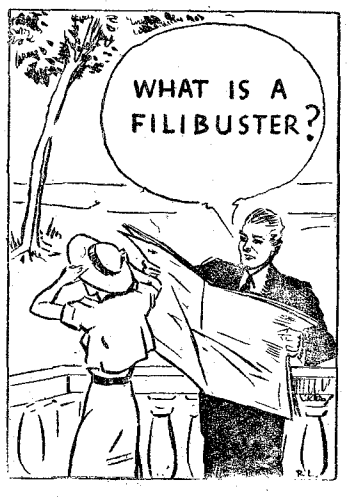


Make Your Selection by Number from Following Lists:

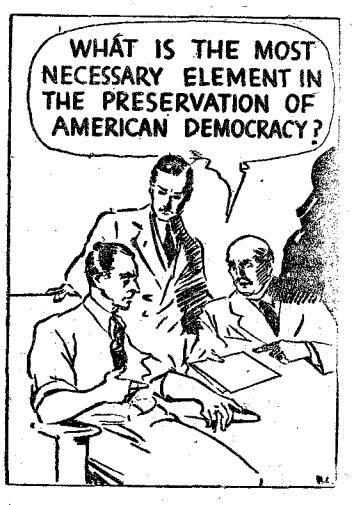
1. A hooded terror.
2. A person bent on robbery and marauding.
3. A public official lax in performance of his duties.
4. A striker who resorts to violence.
5. A picket who resorts to violence.
6. A person who, when the law has failed, seeks to enforce order.

1. To engage in a sit-down strike, thus confiscating property.
2. To destroy property of his employer.
3. To induce by peaceful methods others from working in a struck plant.
4. To prevent by violence others from entering a struck plant.
5. To distribute strike circulars outside the property of his employer.
6. To provoke battle with police or military.

Picture No. 11



Picture No. 12



Make Your Selection by Number from Following Lists:

1. A swapping of votes by opposing parties in Congress.
2. An attempt to defeat legislation by talking it to death.
3. Bribery of legislators.
4. A violation of all rules of parliamentary procedure.
5. A method of winning elections by fraud.
6. An attack on the Supreme Court.

1. Congress.
2. A free and untrammelled chief executive.
3. The Supreme Court.
4. An educated and alert citizenry.
5. Gold.
6. An honest money system.

Picture No. 13

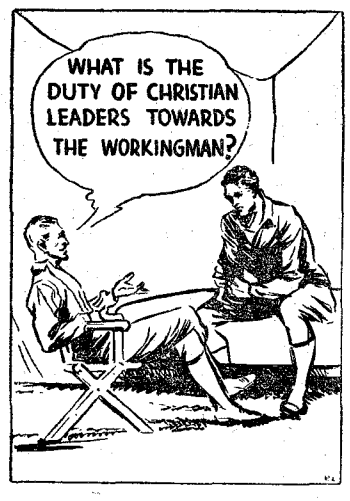
Pictur

Make Your Selection by Number from Foll

1. One which is of one total political mind.
2. One which enjoys a democratic form of government.
3. One in which powers are balanced by a Supreme Court.
4. One in which a Congress or Chamber of Deputies rules supreme.
5. One which is ruled by a single dictator and which embodies no freedom of political action.
6. One in which there is no union of church and state.

1. Because Com private owners does not.
2. Because Chri education an not.
3. Because Com democracy an not
4. Because Com atheistic.
5. Because Com liberty of the and Christian
6. Because Com capital and C

Picture No. 19



Picture No. 20

Make Your Selection by Number from Following Lists:

1. To favor labor solidarity in one big union.
2. To favor all legislation aimed at regimentation of labor.
3. To favor the child labor amendment to the Constitution.
4. To preach only in the sphere of pure spirituality.
5. To condemn capitalism in all its activities and forms.
6. To unite in putting forth a definite program of social justice.

1. The Communist Party.
2. All small business men.
3. All capitalists.
4. The sum total of all qualified voters in a nation.
5. All who live by manual labor and their families.
6. All members of labor unions.

Picture No. 21

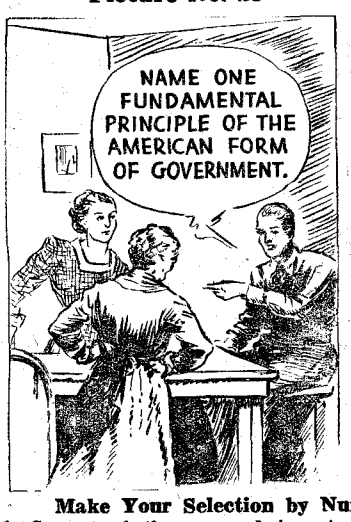
Picture No. 22

Make Your Selection by Number from Following Lists:

1. Credit for making the world safe for democracy.
2. Extension of its foreign trade.
3. The love, honor and respect of foreign nations.
4. The hatred of foreign debtor nations.
5. Greater permanent national prosperity at home.
6. An internal national debt to banks of more than 30 billion dollars.
7. A greater measure of liberty for the American people.
8. Free trade with foreign nations.

1. The C. I. O.
2. The A. F. of L.
3. Schemes of international bankers.
4. Power in the hands of munition manufacturers.
5. The Democratic Party.
6. The Communist Party.
7. Naziism.
8. The world war debt owed the United States by foreign nations.

Picture No. 23



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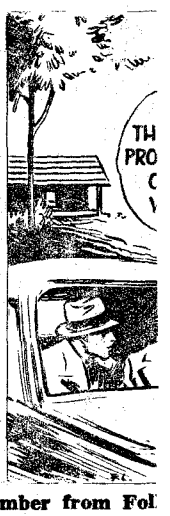
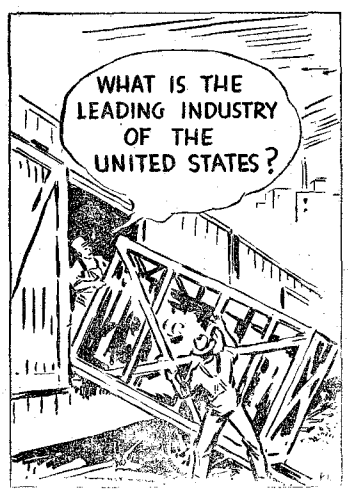


Make Your Selection by Number from Fol

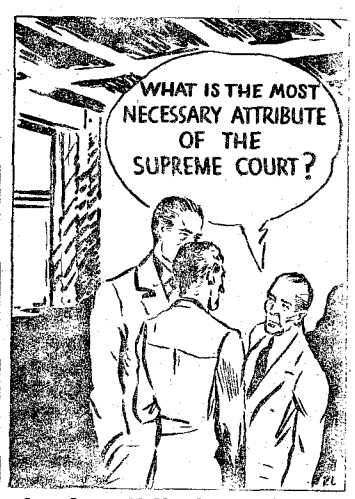
1. Consent of the governed is not morally necessary to the exercise of government.
2. The State is the servant of the people.
3. The people are the servants of the State.
4. Christianity is necessary to good government.
5. Belief in a personal God and worship of Him are necessary to good government.
6. The Supreme Court ranks higher in importance than Congress or the Executive.

1. By conferring rights and p of capital.
2. By guaranteei ploitation by
3. By providing gaining in in
4. By preventin or labor dict
5. It is based ciples.
6. It gives free the Executiv

Picture No. 29



Picture No. 30

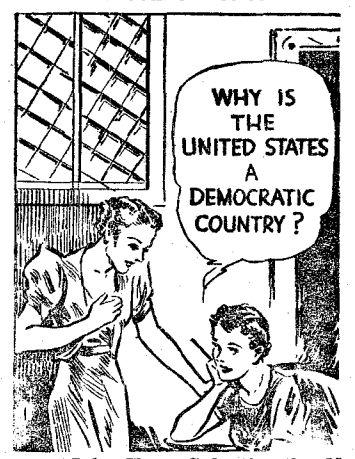


Make Your Selection by Number from Following Lists:

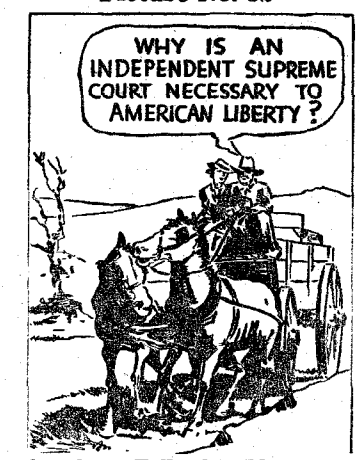
1. Railroads.
2. Automobile manufacturing.
3. Agriculture.
4. Motion pictures.
5. Mining.
6. Petroleum.
7. Politics.
8. Munition manufacturing.

1. It must be free of political control or influence.
2. It must interpret the Constitution as Congress wishes.
3. It must interpret the Constitution as the Executive wishes.
4. It must never uphold a law favorable to Communism, for Communism is opposed to the American form of government.
5. Its members must not belong to secret societies.
6. It must interpret fundamental laws according to social and economic progress.

Picture No. 31



Picture No. 32



Make Your Selection by Number from Following Lists:

1. Because the Supreme Court maintains a balance of power.
2. Because the United States has a president instead of a king.
3. Because of a system of several political parties.
4. Because the right to rule is conferred by the people.
5. Because the Constitution guarantees democracy.
6. Because undemocratic government is foreign to American tradition.

1. Because a Court dependent upon executive influence could not properly interpret the fundamental law of the land.
2. Because a Court dependent upon executive influence would tend towards dictatorship and consequent loss of liberty.
3. The national temperament of the American people needs such a balance-wheel.
4. A Court lacking independence would necessarily become subject to capitalistic control.
5. A Court lacking independence would necessarily become subject to Communistic control.
6. A Court lacking independence would necessarily become subject to Fascist control.

Picture No. 33.

Pictur

Make Your Selection by Number from Fe

1. The Congress as a whole.
2. The Senate.
3. The House of Representatives.
4. The President.
5. The Supreme Court.
6. The Constitution.

1. The preamble to
2. The Declaration
3. The first 10 amer tution.
4. The Articles of
5. The Eighteenth A
6. Article 1 of the

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WHAT ABOUT CHRISTMAS?

Give a friend an intellectual gift this Christmas. Present him or her with a yearly subscription to SOCIAL JUSTICE, the weekly founded by the great Father Coughlin, and the national gazetteer of Father Coughlin's principles of social justice.

You can do two things as a contestant in the "KNOW AMERICA" Contest. You can win a friend for social justice in the United States. At the same time YOU CAN WIN FORTUNE FOR YOURSELF!

YOU NOW READING THESE LINES CAN WIN THE GRAND PRIZE OF $2,750.00 AS EASILY AS ANY PERSON IN THE CONTEST.

***But—to win—you must ACT FAST. You have only until Midnight of Saturday,* December 18, to mail your solutions to the 50 questions and your remittance of $4.50.**

"One Million Readers by New Years" is our slogan. Crack down and have SOCIAL JUSTICE *sent to a friend, or two friends,* as a Christmas present.

Picture No. 15

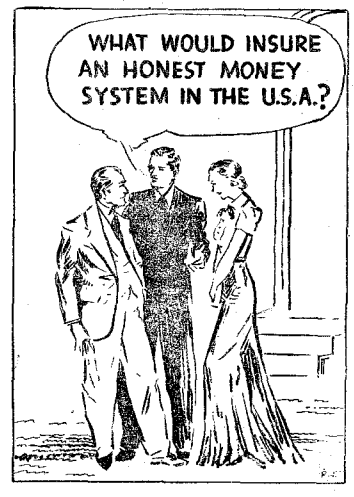
Picture No. 16

Make Your Selection by Number from Following Lists:

1. Poverty of debtor nations.
2. Jealousy of debtor nations.
3. International bankers.
4. The New Deal.
5. Fear of the United States becoming imperialistic.
6. Communism.

1. A powerful standing army.
2. Financial sovereignty of the American people.
3. A powerful navy.
4. Increased foreign trade.
5. A powerful air force.
6. The Supreme Court as at present constituted.

Picture No. 17



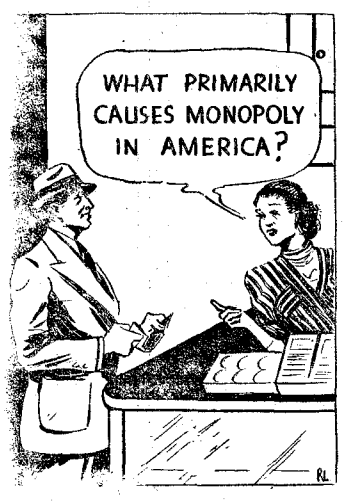
Picture No. 18

Make Your Selection by Number from Following Lists:

1. **Unlimited issuance of "greenbacks."**
2. **Passage of all New Deal legislation.**
3. **A fixed price for gold.**
4. **Free silver or bimetallism.**
5. **A government-owned central bank paying into circulation money *coined and regulated by Congress.***
6. **Dictatorial control over present banks by the executive.**

1. **Overproduction of wealth.**
2. **Underproduction of wealth.**
3. **Operations of labor racketeers.**
4. **Faulty distribution of wealth.**
5. **Ability of bankers to manipulate supply of money.**
6. **Non-taxable securities.**

Picture No. 25



Picture No. 26

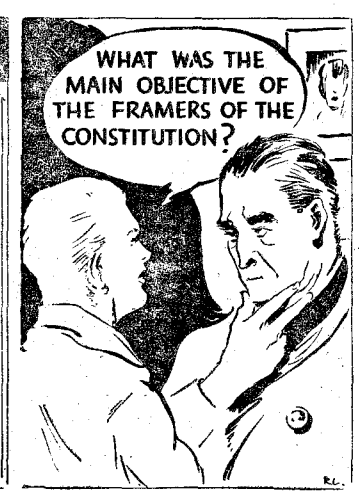
Make Your Selection by Number from Following Lists:

1. **A collapsible money system aids confiscation of property.**
2. **Continuous overproduction of goods.**
3. ***Continuous* underproduction of goods.**
4. **Overabundance of natural resources.**
5. **Government control of all industry.**
6. **Facility of transportation.**

1. Too much government control.
2. Dependence of smaller banks on the Federal Reserve Banks.
3. American bankers are for the most part dishonest.
4. American banks are safe for depositors but unsafe for borrowers.
5. American banks can no longer depend on the gold standard.
6. American banks charge a too low rate of interest.

Picture No. 27

Picture No. 28

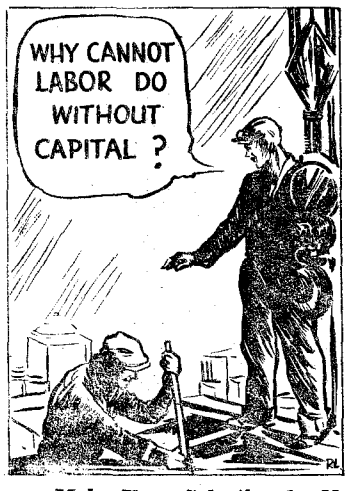


Make Your Selection by Number from Following Lists:

1. **California.**
2. **Florida.**
3. **Maine.**
4. **Oregon.**
5. **Texas.**
6. **Wisconsin.**
7. **South Carolina.**
8. **New Mexico.**

1. To make the United States an imperialistic nation.
2. To place supreme sovereignty in the hands of the federal government.
3. To make the United States an aggressor against other nations.
4. To make the United States a pacifist nation.
5. To prevent centralization of power in the federal government.
6. To establish the Supreme Court on a permanent basis of nine justices.

Picture No. 35



Picture No. 36

Make Your Selection by Number from Following Lists:

1. **Without capital labor would necessarily cease to exist.**
2. **Without capital labor *could* not organize.**
3. **Without capital nothing could be produced except fruits of the earth.**
4. ***Labor must* have the *economic* leadership of capital.**
5. **Labor must have spiritual leadership of capital.**
6. **Without capital labor would have no cause to fight, and solidarity would die.**

1. **In time of war wealth should remain unconscripted.**
2. **There should be no bonds which do not bear their share of taxation.**
3. **Private property should never be controlled, even for public good.**
4. ***Public resources* should be free of national interference.**
5. **Individual conscience should be subject to the dictates of the state.**
6. **The government should take over the Federal Reserve Banking System.**

Picture No. 37

Picture No. 38

Make Your Selection by Number from Following Lists:

1. **Because he believes the State should guide the individual conscience.**
2. **Because he believes all property should be owned in common.**
3. **Because he believes the government should issue and regulate money.**
4. **Because he does not favor the Federal Reserve Banking System.**
5. **Because he believes all government bonds should be tax-exempt.**
6. **Because he believes individual rights are superior to State rights.**

1. **It permits international juggling of values.**
2. **It prevents stabilization of prices for farm products.**
3. **It has always been the mainstay of the Democratic party.**
4. **It places manufacturers at the mercy of bankers.**
5. **It prevents Wall Street from controlling the country.**
6. **It was established and is maintained by the Federal Reserve Bankers.**

Grand Prize $2,750.00

Second Prize
$1,250.00

THIRD PRIZE
$500.00

FOURTH PRIZE
$200.00

FIFTH PRIZE
$75.00

10 Prizes of $50.00 Each.
20 Prizes of $25.00 Each.
100 Prizes of $10.00 Each.
200 Prizes of $ 5.00 Each.

Have a Relative or Friend Enter Contest

The more members of a family entered in the Contest the greater the *likelihood of prizes lighting in that* family Write or wire today for additional reprints of all the 50 *picture-questions. Do* this for a friend or relative who wishes to become a contestant. Remember—the "deadline" is Midnight, Saturday, Dec. 18. Solutions MUST be mailed on or before that hour.

Rules of Contest

1. **Open to all readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE except employes of Reverend Father Coughlin, members of the former National Board of the National Union *for Social Justice, or members of their* families.**
2. **Two pictures each week for 25 consecutive weeks, beginning Monday, June 21, 1937. Each picture contains a *question dealing with a live economic or* social problem affecting the United States during the current year.**
3. **A Grand Prize of $2,750.00 will be awarded to the reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE *returning the best or most* appropriate answers to the 50 questions, such answers to be based upon the viewpoint of Father Coughlin as expressed in the columns of SOCIAL JUSTICE or in his public utterances. The reader or readers submitting the next nearest correct answers and otherwise complying with the rules shall be eligible for the additional prizes in the order of their correctness.**
4. **In order to qualify as a prize-winner, the contestant is required to send in 10 cents in coin (not stamps) with each weekly Coupon; and to obtain at some time during the Contest one NEW yearly subscriber to SOCIAL JUSTICE at $2.00 per year. The remittance of 10 cents in coin and the effort of obtaining the subscription is in payment for a handsomely illustrated *105*-page book descriptive of the Shrine of the Little Flower. Purchase of this book, which will be delivered after the close is a condition for entering the contest.**
5. **We cannot take into account solutions without signed names or addresses. Neither can claims to their ownership be recognized. We cannot be responsible for Coupons arriving unduly late. By entering the Contest the contestant agrees to accept as final the decision of the judges as to procedure and final outcome.**
6. **In event of ties additional pictures and questions will be submitted. In event of final ties, after two such submissions, duplicate prizes will be awarded.**
7. **Do NOT decorate Coupons. Neatness will NOT count.**
8. **Any inquiry the reply to which could not affect outcome of Contest will be acknowledged.**
9. **A contestant may send in any number of answers, and each set will be judged as a unit, but no individual may win more than one prize. A contestant sending in more than one fully paid set, and one yearly subscription for each set submitted will be entitled to one book for each set.**

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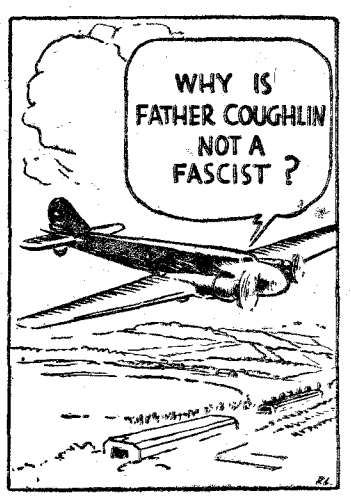
Picture No. 39

Make Your Selection by Number from Following Lists:

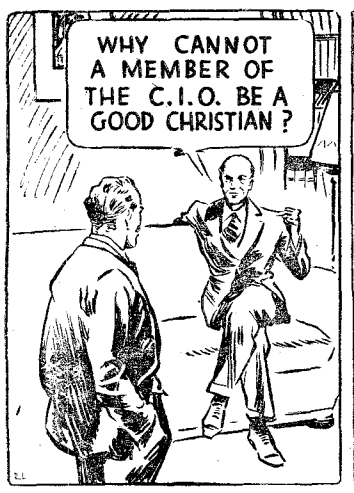
1. His weekly review, SOCIAL JUSTICE.
2. The Catholic and non-Catholic press.
3. Christian pulpits
4. The Social Justice Councils.
5. The radio.
6. The daily press.

1. Because he believes in a just, living, daily wage for workers.
2. Because he is opposed to political or labor dictatorship.
3. Because he believes Congress should share in the right to coin and regulate the value of money.
4. Because he believes non-productive bonds should be unmolested.
5. Because he believes in the failure of a democratic form of government.
6. Because he believes good government cannot exist without Christianity.

Picture No. 40



Picture No. 41



Picture No. 42

Make Your Selection by Number from Following Lists:

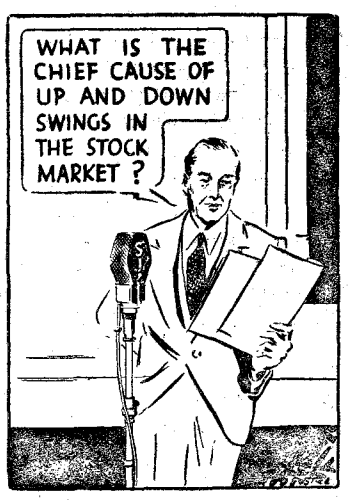
1. Because the C. I. O. is not aiming at economic betterment of the workers.
2. Because the program of the C. I. O. is opposed to Christianity.
3. Because Christianity is opposed to collective bargaining.
4. Because the C. I. O. is dominated and controlled by Communists.
5. Because Reds not actually members of the C. I. O. favor and support it.
6. Because the C. I. O. aims at a labor dictatorship.
7. Because the C. I. O. aims at a final overthrow of the government.
8. Because the C. I. O. seeks abolition of capital.

1. Because he truly and accurately interprets the encyclicals of the Popes on labor.
2. Because he leans towards Communism.
3. Because he favors Fascism.
4. Because he is not opposed to the C. I. O.
5. Because, if censored, the broadcasts would be those of another.
6. Because he is the only genuine leader of social justice in this country.
7. Because the money changers wish him to be molested.
8. Because millions of Americans wish him free to speak his own mind.

Picture No. 43

1. A Federal Reserve Bank note.
2. One honestly earned by a worker.
3. One gained in an honest business transaction.
4. One based on the gold standard.
5. One not based on the gold standard.
6. One, debt free, issued by the government.
7. One backed by government bonds in a bank vault.
8. A United States $1.00 silver certificate.

Picture No. 44



Make Your Selection by Number from Following Lists:

1. Overproduction or underproduction of goods.
2. Desire of the people to speculate.
3. Wars or rumors of wars.
4. Climatic conditions.
5. Expansion and contraction of bank credit.
6. Fall or rise of foreign trade.
7. Legislation affecting the stock market.
8. Loans by banks or the government to foreign nations.

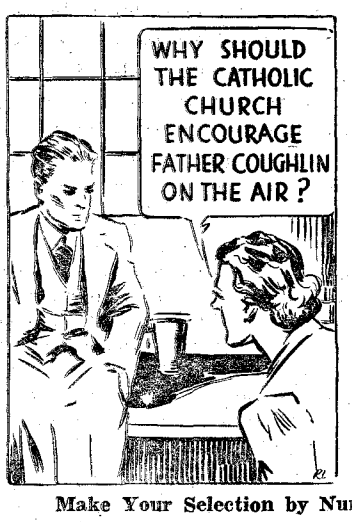
Picture No. 45

1. The power to make war.
2. The power to make treaties with foreign nations.
3. The power to coin and regulate money.
4. The power to punish crime.
5. The power to control the mails.
6. The power to tax.
7. The power to amend the Constitution.
8. The power to vest the Executive with judicial powers.

Picture No. 46

1. By keeping a check on congressional and executive ambition.
2. By enacting proper legislation.
3. By its exercise of the veto power.
4. By giving free rein to Congress and the Executive.
5. By prosecuting Communists.
6. By its control over the army and navy.
7. By keeping free of political control.
8. By the fact that Supreme Court justices are the best lawyers in the United States.

Picture No. 47



Make Your Selection by Number from Following Lists:

1. Because he has never been unorthodox.
2. Because he is the only public Catholic leader in America who seeks literally to teach the doctrines of Christ and the Popes on economic and social problems.
3. Because he has never disagreed with the Catholic hierarchy of the United States.
4. Because he fights the battles of the poor whom Christ loved.
5. Because by not supporting him the Catholic hierarchy is inconsistent.
6. Because by opposing him the Catholic hierarchy shows how far it has wandered from the teachings of Christ.
7. To show bankers that spirituality comes before materiality.
8. As an example to non-Catholics.

Picture No. 48

1. Communist Russia.
2. Fascist Germany and Italy.
3. British propaganda relative to her investments in the Far East.
4. South American politics.
5. Imperialistic tendencies of the New Deal.
6. Mexico.
7. Failure of foreign nations to pay debts incurred in the Great War.
8. The Spanish civil war.

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CONTEST EDITOR,
SOCIAL JUSTICE,
ROYAL OAK, MICHIGAN

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No. 6 ☐	No. 7 ☐	No. 8 ☐	No. 9 ☐	No. 10 ☐
No. 11 ☐	No. 12 ☐	No. 13 ☐	No. 14 ☐	No. 15 ☐
No. 16 ☐	No. 17 ☐	No. 18 ☐	No. 19 ☐	No. 20 ☐
No. 21 ☐	No. 22 ☐	No. 23 ☐	No. 24 ☐	No. 25 ☐
No. 26 ☐	No. 27 ☐	No. 28 ☐	No. 29 ☐	No. 30 ☐
No. 31 ☐	No. 32 ☐	No. 33 ☐	No. 34 ☐	No. 35 ☐
No. 36 ☐	No. 37 ☐	No. 38 ☐	No. 39 ☐	No. 40 ☐
No. 41 ☐	No. 42 ☐	No. 43 ☐	No. 44 ☐	No. 45 ☐
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Remember The "Last Hour" Midnight, Saturday, December Eighteenth

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'Wildcat' Strike in Pontiac Reveals Revolutionary Side of Motor Union

Union Rebels Quit Plant When Leaders Cool Off

By the Labor Editor of SOCIAL JUSTICE

The gospel of lawlessness diffused among labor's millions during last winter's epidemic of illegal sit-down strikes is returning to plague its preachers in the high command of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

In Pontiac, Mich., a "General Motors town," whose progress is gauged in terms of automotive production units, approximately 150 workers seized and held the plant of the Fisher body company in a sit-down strike last week. They protested the dismissal of four employes for allegedly discriminatory reasons. The strikers — members of the United Automobile Workers Union, C. I. O. affiliate—rejected the counsel of their leaders and confirmed the fact that this was truly an unauthorized "wildcat" strike.

Martin Summons Hasty Conference

The strikers' decision to "stay in" over the protests of their union superiors amounted to rebellion, and Homer Martin, union president, at that very moment attempting to negotiate a renewal of the union's contract with General Motors, knew only too well what rebellion meant.

He summoned hastily a conference of the union's board of strategy, the executive council. His telegram to council members, scattered throughout the country, touched the seriousness of the situation.

"Come by airplane, or by any other means, but get here," he told them.

Strikers Defy Union Leaders

More than 14,000 workers were idle as a result of the illegal seizure when 21 of the union board's 24 members convened in emergency session. The picture of last winter's great strikes in Flint and Detroit was renewed. The embattled strikers stood ready with crude "blackjacks," clubs and fire hose and told, not plant management officers but their own union leaders:

"It will take machine guns to get us out of here."

A conciliation conference was arranged quickly, but it was not a conference of labor leaders and plant managers—the conferees were union leaders and union rebels.

After the union leadership reversed its own position and guaranteed immunity to the illegal strikers, they finally were persuaded to leave the plant. They were assured that the international union would plead their cause before their employers, thus sanctioning in principle a strike which the union already had condemned.

Federal Aid Is Sought by Lumbermen

PORTLAND, ORE.—A "dog fight" between rival labor union factions that has paralyzed business and industry in this city of 300,000 for the last three months, reached its climax recently when city leaders directed an urgent appeal to federal authorities, asking them to intervene.

President Roosevelt and the National Labor Relations Board were asked to end strife that followed attempts of the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial organization to gain sole collective bargaining rights for more than 5,000 workers in the lumber industry here.

The N. L. R. B., which had "surveyed" the situation earlier, instructed its Seattle office to again "look over" conditions responsible for the strife, but failed to take direct action.

Oregon's governor, Charles H. Martin, and Joseph K. Carson, mayor of Portland, joined in denouncing the N. L. R. B.'s laxity in seeking a solution. Gov. Martin indicated he would confer with business leaders in an effort to find a peace-formula independently of the labor board.

Trouble set in when 3,000 saw mill workers voted to withdraw from the A. F. of L. and join with the rival C. I. O., more than three months ago. This brought an A. F. O. L. boycott that throttled lumber marketing, closed lumber camps, caused layoffs among longshoremen and railroad crews and resulted in loss of business to retail merchants.

The jurisdictional warfare among the labor groups brought idleness to more than 10,000 workers and fired a campaign of terrorism. Windows were smashed, acid hurled and several shootings reported as other unions joined in strikes and walkouts. A curfew ordinance was adopted by the city council and succeeded in curbing violence.

It is estimated that 45 percent of the city's payroll was suspended in the battling, with a resultant burden on relief agencies.

Doom of Wage Bill Rumored In Moves to Prevent Debate; Lewis For, Green Against It

Washington insiders say there is not enough organized sentiment to enact the pending Black - Connery labor standards measure, commonly known as the wages and hours bill.

After backing the bill at the last session of Congress, the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization have parted company on this issue, and there is little likelihood that the legislation can be steered through Congress while the two labor groups refuse to give it their joint approval.

At this writing the C. I. O. is in favor of swift passage. John L. Lewis declared himself as endorsing the bill's enactment shortly after the special session convened.

Green Opposes Standards Board

William Green, president of the A. F. of L., meantime has reversed his former stand and has announced his opposition to the bill. In a recent interview with President Roosevelt, Green served notice that his organization would battle the establishment of the proposed labor standards board, favored by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins.

Of the two, Green's position, though a reversal, is the more logical. The wages and hours bill offers nothing of permanent value to American labor. It is based on the expectation that the cost of living will not rise out of proportion to a small increase in the wage level.

No approach is made toward the establishment of a living, annual wage—a wage of stable purchasing power—in which an increase in earnings is not nullified by a rise in the cost of living necessities. This, of course, is dependent on monetary reform, and the administration is opposed to monetary reform.

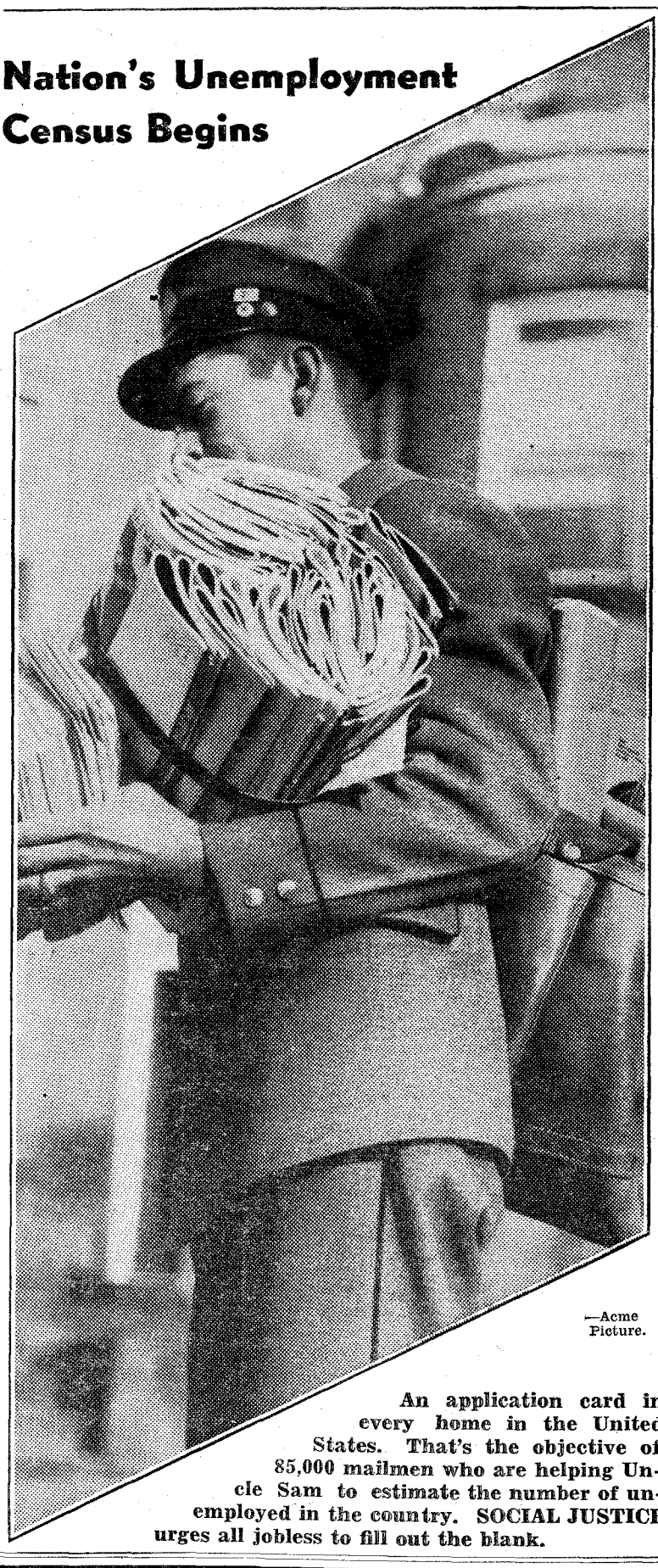
Measure May Be Discarded

It is just as well, therefore, that nothing is being done to speed enactment of the Black bill. Word from Washington is that the only steps being taken are steps toward delay if not defeat of this measure.

The bill is tied up in the House rules committee, where it has languished since last summer without sufficient votes to bring it out. Representative Mary Norton of New Jersey, chairman of the House labor committee, has a petition on the speaker's desk, which, if signed by 218 members, would discharge the rules committee from further consideration and bring the measure to the floor. Members are slow in signing.

It appears likely that the bill will remain in status quo, at least until the beginning of the regular session of congress in January. Some observers predict wages and hours legislation will be discarded in entirety.

Nation's Unemployment Census Begins



—Acme Picture.

An application card in every home in the United States. That's the objective of 85,000 mailmen who are helping Uncle Sam to estimate the number of unemployed in the country. SOCIAL JUSTICE urges all jobless to fill out the blank.

Toy Plant Held; New Deal "Fails"

MISHAWAKA, IND. — Striking C. I. O. employes of the Paul Jones Toy factory battle non-unionists attempting to enter plant . . .C. I. O.'s barricade themselves in factory and refuse admission to all others . . . Fire extinguishers turned on non-strikers and four injured.

DETROIT, MICH. — Frank X. Martel, president of the Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor announces expulsion of 12 "rebel" delegates from the Federation's ranks for supporting mayoral candidacy of C. I. O. candidate Patrick H. O'Brien.

AKRON, O. — United Rubber workers union members vote to return to work after sit-down strike that threatened idleness for more than 9,000 employes. . . .

BOSTON, MASS.—Dr. Leo Wolman, economist, charges the New Deal fails in its labor policy and may lead to "an exceptionally high rate of permanent unemployment."

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Youth's Vocation Should Prepare Him to Make a Success of Life

Learning Trade Doesn't Limit Man to One Job

By Prof. Horace A. Frommelt
(Written for SOCIAL JUSTICE)

A VERY wrong notion has gotten abroad concerning vocations which I hope we can remove in our discussion today. The modern world with its vast production program in industry has become convinced that specialization is necessary for success. Schools start concentrating on a particular course or line of study even with the first years in high school and the same superstition is carried on into the field of vocations or life work. We are told often that we have just one ability which, if not recognized, destines us to be a failure.

Frommelt

Much of vocational guidance,as it is being carried on round about us goes on the assumption that each one of us is marked from birth for some special work or activity and that it is fatal not to find and recognize what this specialty is supposed to be.

This superstition of specialization, this idea that we are fitted only for one job, without which we are doomed to failure, fills our young men and women with a kind of fatalistic fear as they arrive at that point in their young lives when it is necessary to make a choice of a life work. The modern world has added its exaggerated notion of success to this idea of specialization and the combination is doing much to rob us of a reasonable and joyful outlook on life at an age when that should be its principle characteristic.

Trade Need Not Entrap a Man

I don't want you to make the same mistake. In these conferences, while we are seriously concerned about our future, there is nothing fatalistic about our attitude. And if we will examine for a few moments the way in which the majority of us were constituted by a Divine Providence, as well as the kind of an industrial world into which we are about to enter, we will not only keep from falling into this error of specialization but we will succeed in retaining a sane and—what amounts to the same thing—a Christian outlook on life.

The vast majority, if not all of us, fortunately can do a number of different things with more or less equal success. I mean by this that if you should choose any one of the trades in the metal manufacturing group which we are now considering, and ten years from now should find it necessary for any one of a number of very good reasons to change to an entirely different kind of work, such as clerking in a grocery store, **you could, with the proper attitude and determination, make a success of both.** In other words, there is no reason, based upon actual experience and a knowledge of humans, for believing that if you were successful as a machinist you could not also if necessary, be successful in retail merchandising

Aviation Calls for New Abilities

No one could give you a proof of this statement other than the result of actual experience. Nor do we need to look far for examples that will prove that we humans were created by an all wise Providence with a number of undeveloped possibilities within us that can, on reasonable notice, be brought to the surface and applied to the business of making a reasonable success of a life work.

Although Orville Wright made the first successful flight in an airplane on December 17, 1903, flying as we know it today as a part of our regular transportation system, did not start until after the World war. As such, it is hardly more than 15 years old.

The aeronautical industry, from the business of designing the plane and the engine to successfully piloting a huge ten-ton airplane across the country, has called forth a whole host of abilities and aptitudes that never before were demanded of human beings in industry.

A successful air pilot is successful not because he knows how to manipulate controls and how to navigate, but largely because he has a certain kind of "feel" without which he cannot be a good pilot.

Humans Adapted To Meet Life

The mechanics who produce the hundreds of extremely accurate parts necessary for the modern airplane engine, as well as those who service and maintain this very high strung and temperamental equipment while in service, constitute a group of craftsmen who, prior to the birth of trans-continental flying, were not needed in industry. Such skill as they must possess was unnecessary in any other kind or line of work by which men made a living.

I think you see from this simple illustration that we are a composition of undeveloped abilities which, according to circumstances and necessity, can be developed to suit the varying conditions that we are called upon to meet in an ordinary life time in this modern world. **Do not approach this task of choosing a life work with the notion that you can do only one thing successfully.**

Make a reasonable choice, in the way that I will indicate to you in our future conferences, but always with the thought that if necessary you can develop another set of abilities, which a kind Providence has given you in an undeveloped form. If you have the determination, or what is better called will power, to make a success of a line of work which you have recently chosen, you will be successful if you have the proper qualities of character and personality.

I am asking you carefully to ponder over the trade in the metal manufacturing group which we are now considering for a life work, not with the thought that one and only one of these trades is your destined fate, but that if necessary you could carve a reasonable future out of more than one in this group. Can I become a good molder? Then I could also become a good heat treater or a good welder. The difference between the work of a machinist and that of the tool and die maker is, obviously, small; and there is no reason for believing that if you can be a success as a machinist you cannot also be successful as a draftsman or a patternmaker.

There Is No Secret "Easy Way"

And now I know that a number of questions in your mind demand an answer. For example, why should I make any choice at all? Or on what basis should I make my choice? If my success will be the same whether I chose the trade of machinist or that of welding, why spend time and effort in making a choice?

These are all very excellent and reasonable difficulties which I will answer for you in the course of our discussions. **Do not become impatient if I do not seem to give you a magic formula that will provide you with the answer immediately.** I am not handing over such a formula if for no other reason than that it does not exist.

Success in a vocation depends upon our attitude, our frame of mind, our will power and determination as well as our characters and training, rather than upon any "hocus pocus" test that will instantaneously provide you with the answer you are seeking.

Creation of Patternmaker In Wood Precedes Metal

We are still considering the trades and crafts in the metal manufacturing industries in which we have listed for our consideration some 16 or more fundamental occupations. Thus far we have considered the work of the molder, the coremaker, the melter, the furnace man and the open hearth furnace operator, the machinist, the tool and diemaker and the draftsman. And so you are beginning to complete the picture of the metal manufacturing industry.

For the remainder of our conference today I am asking that you carefully consider the work of the **patternmaker,** one of the basic trades in this group.

Just as the machinist works in iron and steel, so the patternmaker works in wood. He is one of the most important links in the industrial chain that keeps this modern world of ours throbbing to its mechanical heart beat. The automobile, for example, would be impossible without the work of the patternmaker. He fashions in wood so that the molder can duplicate them in iron and steel.

Patternmaker an Artist in Wood

He is an artist in wood. He stands between the designer and the molder. Much of the typewriter with which I am writing this article first existed in wood. The patternmaker received a drawing from the designer of many of the parts which he made into wood. These were used as patterns by the molder, who cast them in iron and aluminum. **The whole work of the molder depends entirely upon that of the patternmaker. Without him few machines, if any, could be built.**

Perhaps we can get a better idea of the work of the patternmaker if we watch him at work. He scans carefully a blueprint on his work bench, where he has a kit of tools, which we will not even attempt to name, they are so many and so varied. He reads this blueprint as you and I would the printed page.

After a few minutes he seems to have solved what to us looks like a puzzle. Now he lays out a diagram on a board, from which he takes his measurements. Then carefully selecting lumber from the rack, he cuts, turns, fits, glues and carves pieces of different kinds of wood. These he then assembles, piece by piece and finishes the assembly exactly to his measurements.

If we return sometime later we will recognize the cylinders of a locomotive such as "the Hiawatha," only that now it is in wood. It is lifesize, in fact a trifle larger to allow for the shrinkage of the metal when cast in the foundry. Let us see what the patternmaker has done thus far. He has pictured this pattern of locomotive cylinders in his mind by his imagination from the drawings and made it live in wood.

This is skill, even artistry, of the highest order. He has read the blueprint as we read the page of newspaper print. And he not only pictured this cylinder casting in his mind before he went to the lumber rack, but he saw how each part of wood fits into every other.

This is the first chief characteristic of a good patternmaker — he must have an imagination that can be trained to picture these things that are on paper long before a tool is touched to wood.

Second, the patternmaker applies his arithmetic and geometry as easily as we play a game. If you would be a successful patternmaker, be sure that you can learn to like and apply such mathematics.

Examine carefully this cylinder casting in wood. Notice that it is exactly to dimension and do not fail to appreciate the neatness, the finish and the clean cut appearance of the whole job. And this is the third qualification: Be neat and exacting in your work if you would be a patternmaker.

Your training for this trade must come through an apprenticeship, generally of four years. The very minimum in classroom education is the eighth grade. In few other trades does school work count for so much. An ambitious patternmaker apprentice will avail himself of every opportunity to extend his education by vocational, correspondence or night schools, if possible. A keen mind and a sharp imagination are essentials to this trade.

The work of the patternmaker, if you are fitted for it, is pleasant and agreeable. Because of this there may be danger at times that in some localities too many will take up this work. But in a trade as fundamentally important as patternmaking the ambitious and well trained young man will have little to worry about. And advancement is generally a matter that rests entirely with the individual himself. Patternmaking has many outlets in the vast field of metal trade manufacturing.

If you are interested in the trade of patternmaking, I suggest that you apply to a company providing an apprenticeship in this trade. The following schedule of work is typical of the kind and length of experience considered necessary for this trade. This schedule will guide you if you should consider an apprenticeship in patternmaking.

Moulding	**1,200 hours**
Coremaking	**1,200 hours**
Patternmaker, helper, and checker	**1,200 hours**
Wood turning, and so forth	**1,200 hours**
Patternmaking	**3,520 hours**

You will note that I have included in this schedule almost a year of experience in molding and coremaking. These trades are necessary for the training of a good patternmaker. And the suggestion is based upon the best experience in this field.

Running parallel to such shop experience, you should have an opportunity to study the following subjects:

English

Shop Mathematics

Blue print reading and mechanical drawing

Shop economics.

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The People Speak . . . .

Protestant Asks Righting Of Social Injustices

To the Editor:

Though Presbyterian in church affiliation, I affirm that never did any man, either Catholic or Protestant, lift to such heights the crucified Christ, as did Father Coughlin. From the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the palm tree to the pine, all could see the Christ Father Coughlin lifted up. He tore away the walls of bigotry that had been builded to high heaven.

Furthermore, he gave to us in a very understandable form, that most beautiful piece of literature, "Quadragesimo Anno," the only existing piece of modern literature comparable to the "Sermon on the Mount." To make us acquainted with His Holiness Piux XI, is alone an outstanding service to humanity and Christianity. I pray daily that the Holy Father's life may be spared to correct the present injustices.

Some ecclesiastics would save the Catholic church and the Pope from Father Coughlin. Who, then will save the church? There is only one voice that all America will listen to—Father Coughlin's.

We Scotch-Irish Presbyterians are an offspring of the Catholic church, and like staunch Catholic Crusaders, "we can take it." Not so with many of the "little ones" of Christ. Many have sunk into despair, degradation, atheism, agnosticism, even Communism.

It reverses all established order for the laity to preach to the clergy, but was it not written, "Woe to that man by whom scandal cometh. . . . He that shall scandalize one of these little ones that believe in me, it were better for him that a millstone should be hanged about his neck and that he should be drowned in the depth of the sea"?

It doth appear that we have "spiritual wickedness in high places." Bishops of many lands for many generations have been accused of favoring "big money." What can they say? Who will believe them when they say it?

Is that glorious tower at Royal Oak to remain voiceless because of some devious sort of diplomacy we common people cannot understand?

—A Protestant.

Chicago, Ill.

Worker Attack Is Unwarranted

To the Editor:

Congratulations to Mr. Walter Baertschi on his action on the publication SOCIAL JUSTICE. In my opinion, it could not have passed into more capable hands. From now on there will be no fear of being disciplined for hitting straight from the shoulder, and calling a spade "a spade."

Our paper should increase its circulation tremendously. The recent criticism of Father Coughlin in the **Daily Worker** is something that sincere progressive workers can ignore with contempt.

To speak of Father Coughlin as being a "tool of Wall Street" or the Liberty League sounds like the outpourings of an unbalanced mind.

His radio broadcasts and his articles in SOCIAL JUSTICE have attacked these institutions and exposed them thoroughly, in no halfhearted manner.

His payment of wages higher than even the Detroit district called for in the construction of the Shrine, cannot be termed an attempt to weaken the labor movement.

Nor for that matter, can the feeding and clothing of "workers' " children during the severe depression, be construed as tending to weaken the labor movement.

—Richard Coatman.

Toledo, Ohio.

Butler Families Want the Truth

To the Editor:

Being among the earliest supporters of Father Coughlin, it is with regret that we learn of his retirement from the air. The standpatters in the two old parties are now rejoicing. This crowd does not want any real reform. They prefer to go on until the masses hang the lot.

When the Soviets took over the rotten remains of the old Czar regime, they began on the premise that all business men were thieves, and treated them accordingly. The average man on the by-ways of America today has reached about the same conclusions as did the Soviets. Honest business-men in America today are so scarce as to be, on the whole, a negligible influence.

The textile manufacturers as well as the manufacturers of all household necessities are outrageously dishonest in dealing with their workers.

By all means let us have Father Coughlin on the air to call "liars" by their true names. The people want the truth.

M. A. Cypher.
B. Glenn Cypher.
Mrs. M. A. Cypher.
C. V. Cypher.
William Sloane.
Leo Sloane.
Harold Sloane.

Butler, Pa.

Happy Day For Communists

To the Editor:

We want Father Coughlin back on the air. It was the best day that the Communists ever had—the day he decided to stop broadcasting.

—Teresa Murphy.

St. Joseph, Kan.

Legionnaires Asked to Help

To the Editor:

At last the enemies of Father Coughlin within the Church have succeeded in taking one of the greatest friends of the common people off the air.

This is what is making Communists every day.

Legionnaires, remember what this great man did for you in helping to get your bonus. Now is the time for you to help bring this great man, Rev. Charles E. Coughlin back on the air.

—Fred Gleason.

Boston, Mass.

Friends Must Still Carry On

To the Editor:

The trend of the letters written in "The People Speak" page shows that Father Coughlin has some staunch friends who keenly feel the loss of his radio broadcasts, to guide us in the way of truth and justice in these days of misguidance and deceit.

He needs us to stand by him now, and since Congress has been called into special session, each voter could help him perhaps more than in any other way, by writing our Congressmen to take action on the money reform bill, to coin and regulate the value of money.

We could help Father Coughlin as he would want us to help him. I feel sure that if he were broadcasting today he would tell us to do so.

Give him courage by letting him know we are still working with him through SOCIAL JUSTICE, which will carry on.

—M. S. M.

Elwood, Ind.

Broadcasts Have Removed Bigotry

To the Editor:

Wherever the church has been persecuted, it was not because it taught the principles of social justice, but because it failed to interest itself sufficiently in the human welfare of its people.

Thousands of people were executed in Spain primarily because they were Christians. In Mexico, Christians have been banished from the state and church property confiscated by a communistic government. No Christian denomination can find consolation or a promise of immunity in the fact that in these instances it was the Catholic church that was persecuted because it constitutes a threat to the basic principles common to all Christendom.

Father Coughlin has been silenced in his attack on the money barons, but we read that he has been invited to continue his broadcasts confining them to the principles of religion.

It might be hard for the average man to distinguish between theology and the principles of social justice that we have heard him expound for so many years.

He has done more to eliminate religious prejudice—to propagate what I believe to be the true principles of Christian doctrine, to expose the money powers in their atheistic manipulations and the effect upon our lives, to explain the just relation between capital and labor and their interdependence, to be used as a basis for labor organization—than any man in the world today.

I join the millions of Father Coughlin's audience and followers in a petition that he return to the radio in the same capacity in which he has endeared himself to us in the past.

—F. D. Johnson.

Chicago, Ill.

Asks College Youth to Promote Doctrines of SOCIAL JUSTICE

To the Editor:

Although the trend in Catholic pulpits indicates a definite throttling of clerics expressing opinions other than those pertaining directly to theology—theology in the narrow sense—the Catholic college should resist this short-sighted policy.

Father Coughlin's "shut-off" lends clarity to the muddled scene, regardless of personal views on the Royal Oak priest's assertions, and is evidence that a "cracking-down" process is well under way.

I believe firmly that the need for Catholic comment and advice on pertinent issues of national import has outgrown the purple tradition of reticence. In this regard, Catholic schools should guard against any attempt to stop-gap those who endeavor to seek a Christian way out of existing economic and social difficulty.

Granted that an uncomplimentary situation would confront us if all Catholic priests were to change their pulpits into a soap-box, as some say would be the natural sequence of Father Coughlin's continuance on the air.

The fact, however, that the American clergy did not follow his lead—they probably realized that their insight into perplexing problems would not be quite so analytical—suggests to me that the clergy would prevent any abuse of a privilege, actually granted to all, but obviously relegated to one.

Centuries ago when the church adopted a stand-pat attitude, disintegration began and was followed by open revolt.

Instead of being the champion of those underneath, the clergy endeavored to maintain the status-quo. Witness the dire result. In modern times, we Catholics might lower our heads in shame when we see bloody Mexico and Catholic Spain, in the process of determining between God and State by means of the sword, instead of by the reason our religion could offer.

We might as well admit that the church in those instances had a double-dose of hot potatoes because of the complacency of those who ruled in countries predominantly Catholic. **Had the clerics rallied to the people and guided them,** the situation would have been different.

Disquieting it is to parallel Spain with America, yet the analogy is not too far-fetched. Today, Michigan is again succumbing to C.I.O. control, and on other fronts, pink-tea enthusiasts with a remedy are holding forth. Is this the initial chapter in America's surrender to those who promise with glib tongues a more bountiful America to those who fight instead of kneel?

The Catholic colleges have the cream of our people to train in the principles of social and economic justice. These college graduates will go places in the country if any Catholic ever does; what they do, what they think and say after they arrive, will spell the success or failure of Catholic teaching.

The college professor who thinks in terms of social justice and social injustice, who approaches economics and kindred subjects with an awareness of the struggles of the day, and a desire to analyze the fundamental cause of discord, will live to see his pupils commanding respect and honor, both in the place where their pay check is written, and in the community in which they live.

To the Catholic college youth I address this plea: **enlist in the cause of social justice.** Return to the air waves, America's brilliant sociologist,and endeavor in your college to spread the cause of social-consciousness. You might even ask yourself: should the Catholic Church be ashamed to hear the Pope's doctrines explained to the country at large?

—Walter T. Murphy.

Pittsfield, Mass.

Poor Expect Church to Help

To the Editor:

Congratulations on your first issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE; it was splendid and may you continue to print the truth as you know it, no matter who is hurt. Also a beautiful boquet to Mary C. Dowd for her grand letter. It was great.

I heard the address delivered by Msgr. Ryan on October 8, 1936, and I have been shocked to see those high in the Catholic church either defending or remaining silent on our cruel, soul-ruining monetary system. **Every one of them should be battling shoulder to shoulder with Father Coughlin in his effort to remove this terrible injustice from America.**

The poor haven't the intelligence perhaps, to grasp the tragedy of the present monetary system, while politicians by burdening them with a $37-billion debt, and labor leaders by getting so much from the laborer that he hasn't anything, mislead them. The poor naturally look to and expect the helping hand of leading Christian churchmen.

I assure you of my sincere co-operation in the battle to bring Father Coughlin back on the air.

—Joseph A. Fitzpatrick.

Malden, Mass.

80 Year Old Man Praises Priest

To the Editor:

I am a man close to 80 years of age.

I heard that wonderful man and priest, Father Coughlin, when he first went on the air, and when he spoke in SOCIAL JUSTICE, I read all that he wrote. I have some thirteen books and pamphlets which he wrote.

Gladstone said of Newman that he possessed the greatest mind that England had produced for 300 years. We have another Newman here in the person of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin.

God bless the movement under way to give us Father Coughlin back on the air, and in SOCIAL JUSTICE where he belongs.

—R. F. B.

Pontiac, Mich.

Learned More Than In Year's Sermons

To the Editor:

I am sorry to hear of Father Coughlin canceling his broadcasts, as I used to look forward to spending my Sunday afternoons listening to him. I learned more from one of his speeches than a year's sermons at our church. He has never mentioned "card party" or "bingo" in his speeches, yet every one responded to him. It is too bad that his enemies are using all their power to try and keep him off the air, and that he must remain silent.

May Father Coughlin be heard again in the near future, as I don't think they are gaining anything by restraining him from speaking to his millions of followers.

—Mrs. M. Shultis.

Pawling, N. Y.

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Bureau Predicts Low Farm Income

Expenses Go Up, Profits Will Recede

Lower Feed and Seed the Only Compensation for Advancing Costs of Materials, Machinery, etc.

The lowered farm income, threatened last July 12 in a presidential "warning signal" message to Congress, is about to materialize whether the administration's crop control plan is enacted or not.

Fresh from our nation's capital comes the Bureau of Agricultural Economics' prediction **that farm income will decline and farm outgo will increase during the coming year.**

Labor, equipment and supplies, the bureau reports, will cost the farmer slightly more in 1938. At the same time the cash farm income is expected to be lessened by the advancing Roosevelt depression, more politely referred to as "general business recession."

"Along with higher wage rates," said the report, "farmers will have to pay somewhat higher prices for farm machinery, automobiles, building materials, equipment and supplies (this because of increased manufacturing costs and anticipated advances in industrial wages). Fertilizer prices also will be a little higher, but advances are not expected to be as large as for other groups."

The report expects lower feed and seed prices because of the "good 1937 growing season." This, however, will do little in the way of compensation for the other high costs, and the American farmer, who in the last year found himself receiving slightly less than the cost of production, has already begun to wonder how he can make ends meet.

National Income On the Decline

The 1937 national income is now predicted to be $69-billion, an increase of approximately 10 per cent over the 1936 income.

The national income reached the all-time high in 1929, a total of $81-billion. Its low point in 1933, was approximately $40-billion.

Recovery of 1937 marked a 75 per cent approach to the 1929 income, when the depression or business recession began. It is expected to continue into 1938.

Wheat Exports From Argentine Are Postponed

BUENOS AIRES, Oct.29.A.P.— The Argentine government today forbade exportation of wheat and wheat flour until further notice, when consignments of new wheat arrive on local markets. The decree was based on an unusual rise in bread prices and the limited supply of old wheat.

The above notice should strengthen the American farmers' protests against crop curtailment which serves only to pave the way for increased imports of foreign produce.

America's present unfavorable balance of trade shows that her people can use more wheat, corn, pork, hogs, lard, barley, etc., than they are producing.

In the event of a small yield, the producing countries will naturally attend to their domestic needs first, as the Argentine government is now doing.

For this reason alone, it is to the interest of American consumers as well as American farmers to see that our farms are not legislated into reducing their acreage and production and deliberately placing America in the uncomfortable position of being the first to be affected by a yield shortage in foreign lands.

If the time ever comes that our farmers are told when to sow and when to reap from Washington, the nation will go hungry for bread.—Thomas Jefferson.

Robert Lee Bristow, 21-year-old Virginia farm boy, was named the Star Farmer of America by the Future Farmers of America at their convention in Kansas City, Mo. The title was accompanied by a cash award of $500. Bristow's reward was made in recognition of his placing the farm, carrying mortgages of $2,457 when he received it after his father's death, on a paying basis. Wide World photo.

Bankers Again Planning Farm Depression Profits

Banks and Federal Agencies Anticipate Farm Loans Which Must be Sought by Farmers

Who ever said bankers haven't anything to do with business recessions? Again they stand ready to profit by one.

The Wall Street Journal, followed regularly even by those politicians who term most of their enemies stooges for the "economic royalists," recently forecast "an increase in agricultural short-term borrowings," based on present indications that along with higher wage rates farmers apparently will have to pay somewhat higher prices for farm machinery, automobiles, building materials and other equipment. The increase in the volume of borrowings by farmers, is expected to be at least 10 per cent larger than during 1937.

Ample lending resources for meeting the increased credit needs of farmers, announces the financial newspaper, **are available at commercial banks and through agencies** rediscounting with the federal intermediate credit banks. No increases in interest rates during the year were foreseen.

"Do let me help you," said the Spider to the Fly. Ever ready to lend the farmer a dollar when he's broke—**at interest**—they make sure that he is unable to get a dollar **that is a dollar** from his own produce.

Nor have short term loans been decreasing during the past "prosperous" year.

Commercial loans to farmers for the past three half-year periods were:

June 30, 1936	$661,606,000
Dec. 31, 1936	593,614,000
June. 30, 1937	726,400,000

Loans through federal agencies:

June 30, 1936	$229,506,000
Dec. 31, 1936	171,517,000
June 30, 1937	230,302,000

Total short term loans to farmers:

June 30, 1936	$891,112,000
Dec. 31, 1936	765,131,000
June 30, 1937	956,702,000

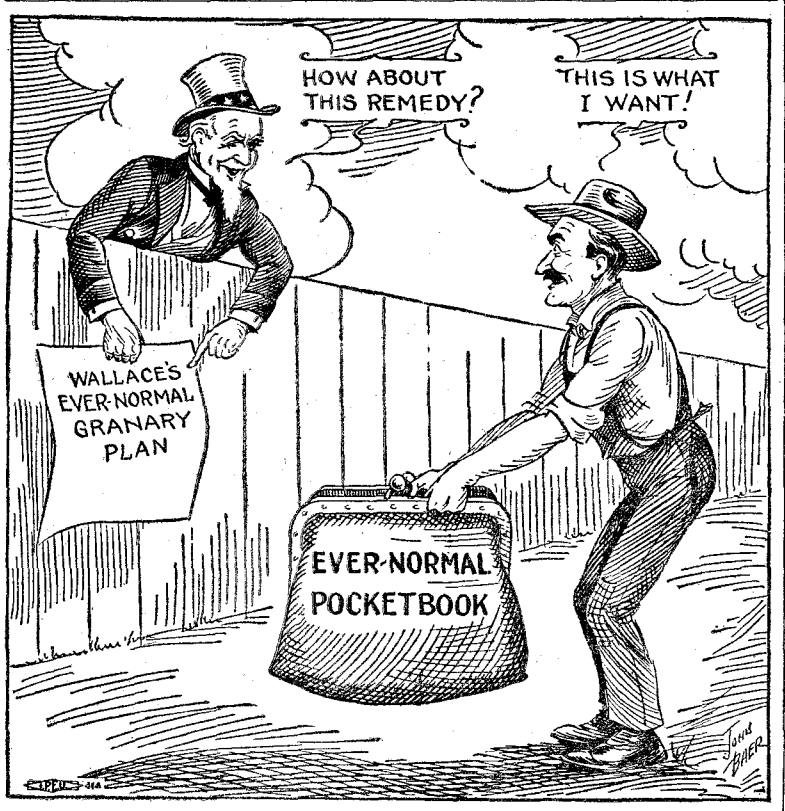
The money-lenders likewise expected the lending position of country banks to be strengthened in the next few months by a flow of depositors' funds from the marketing of crops and livestock.

Farmfare

"The farm act which I hope Congress will pass, will, I am confident, preserve and strengthen the present soil conservation program, and at the same time give us provision against piling up of unmanageable surpluses."—**President Roosevelt, October 4.**

"Use of voluntary control costs the United States Treasury more money than the use of compulsory control. The plan which will give the maximum of income to farmers at the least cost to the Federal Treasury is one which involves high loan values and frequent use of compulsory control."—**Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, October 5.**

And now we find that at last the Agricultural administration has succeeded in creating the impression that it is no longer a question of whether or not there shall be government crop control. It was much more convenient to turn the discussion into a debate on whether there should be **moderate loans and voluntary control,** or **compulsory control of production** "requiring less expenditure of government funds."



Real Help for the Farmer

Union Farmer

Packing Irks Delegate at Farm Hearing

New Deal Uses Payrollers as Hoover Did Postmen; Witnesses Organized to 'Put on a Show'

Many have been the aftermath echoes of farmers' views concerning the Senate agricultural sub-committee hearings conducted last month in the various farm states to "sound out" the farmers on crop control.

The following comment on the Sioux City hearing appeared in the Le Mars (Iowa) Globe-Post:

O. L. Weber, living in the southwest part of the county, filed a brief with the Pope-McGill senatorial committee dissenting from the administration measure, and favoring the so-called "Sioux City plan," which in turn has been denounced by the other side as favorable to the hated Chamber of Commerce.

"It was obvious from the first," Weber said, "that the payrollers were organized to put on a show in order to get favorable publicity for the administration measure for regimenting the farmer. This fact came out not intentionally, you may be sure, when a letter sent to all county conservation chairmen became public.

"The county chairmen lined up the township chairmen and the whole bunch of them drummed up all the people they could get in order to gang the hearing and make sure their continuance on the payroll. **It was purely a political show to put over what the administration has already planned to do.**

"Reports said that most of the testimony was favorable to the Wallace plan. Of course it was. The Senators were well advised as to whom they should pick out of hundreds eager to talk. They let anybody file a brief that wanted to, but very few objectors were allowed to talk. The talk and the publicity was all lined up for the payrollers."

"Was it like that meeting of postmasters in Des Moines, all of whom thought President Hoover's policies were just dandy?" the reporter asked. "Exactly," answered Weber.

Borah Condemns Destruction of U. S. Foodstuffs

All that crop reductions and ever-normal granaries really mean, Senator William E. Borah told the Farmers' Grange of Idaho, is "compulsory destruction of foodstuffs."

So-called surpluses "belong in the stomachs of American children," and are not there, because "our people have not the means to buy what they ought to have." They are "cutting out their meat supply more and more days in the week and skimping here and there on food."

When this country advertised under the AAA that it was reducing production acreage, the Senator remarked, "it excited other nations to increase their acreage."

Artificial crop reduction leads to a condition in which the American farmer loses not only his foreign markets, but has to fight for his very existence against the encroachment of foreign products in his own markets.

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Business Graph Sinks With Money Supply

Decline in Buying Parallel With Contraction of Demand Deposits

By Robert H. Hemphill
(Written for SOCIAL JUSTICE)

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has invited business leaders to use renewed effort to check the present business slump and restore to industry the men who are daily being dismissed from work, as well as the millions who were thrown out of employment in 1929 to 1932 and are still idle.

Each side to the controvery blames the other for the present slump.

Articulate business leaders particularly blame the government for many hamstringing regulations which they say prevent recovery and are strangling business, while the government points to the improved situation since 1932 and claims all the credit.

The business man points to the long prosperous period from 1923 to 1929 inclusive, before the Roosevelt-New Deal was ever heard of.

Neither Side Understands Money

The president points to the distress and disorganization of the 1930-1933 era under what he terms the "economic royalists."

It ought to occur to both that neither one would consciously and intentionally torpedo a scene of national prosperity and that **there is something going on here which neither is responsible for, and which neither understands, AND OF COURSE THAT IS PRECISELY THE SITUATION.**

The thing which is a source of constant amazement is that the smart men in business and the government do not stop theorizing and dig into this question until they have discovered beyond question just who or what is responsible for our periods of prosperity and periods of depression.

Even Bankers Dumb on Subject

I suppose I have talked to at least a thousand bankers and business leaders who declined to learn a few simple economic truths which would have given them a much clearer idea of their own operations as well as the national situation. Most of them seemed to be fearful of any mental effort and their invariable comment was "No one understands money", with which oft-repeted statements they dismissed the subject.

The editor of the New Democracy once called this attitude "invincible ignorance."

Business, as I have heretofore pointed out, is simply the phenomenon of money being spent. Certainly everyone understands that. It follows that a business decline must be because the amount of money in circulation—being spent—has declined, or if that is not true then it is not being spent as rapidly as formerly.

Supply of Money Key to Whole Thing

It ought not to be difficult to determine beyond controversy which of these two situations is true and is responsible for the current slump.

Let us reason this thing out together in plain one-cylinder language.

First we must understand what we use for money. We use bank deposits, that is to say we use credit upon the banks' ledgers which is the banks' agreement to furnish currency or coin upon demand. This promise of the bank is transferred to others by checks. We seldom ask the bank to furnish the actual money, but we transfer our right to have actual money if and when we demand it, and as we seldom have any use for currency and coin, our checks against this deposit credit serve every monetary purpose and are so much more convenient and safe that we would have to reorganize our whole business structure to use any other medium of exchange successfully.

Business Credit Down 10 Per Cent

On examining the statistics of the total amount of this checkbook money in circulation, we find that since January the amount of demand bank deposits has declined from 23.6 billions in January to 22.4 in July. We have no more recent figures but every indication and all the fragmentary statistics indicate that the contraction of this supply of substitute money in circulation has continued at the same rate since July. On this basis, there has been withdrawn from circulation since January of this year approximately two billions of dollars, **or very nearly 10 per cent of our circulating purchasing power.**

This is just about the present recession of general business. In some lines production has declined much more than this because in January, with demand for all goods constantly increasing as it has been for nearly three years, a very large number of producers were preparing to expand their facilities and that called for a lot of structural material.

With a slowing down of the demand for goods, these plans were halted and with an actual decline in demand, contracts for structural materials were cancelled by the wholesale. This is the reason that the recession in some structural, or "capital goods" lines is much greater than 10 per cent. But the actual decline in the purchase of consumption goods is almost exactly equal to the contraction in demand bank deposits.

The Searchlight

CLEVELAND, OHIO — A dozen leading economists recently met and offered proposals for ending the current business slump. Among them was that offered by Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University. He said: "The main reason for the present recession, as well as for the original depression, was monetary; the main remedy must be monetary. **The best method is one which could be applied almost overnight.** This method is for the Federal Reserve Banks to lend to member banks, without interest, enough new bank credit to bring present 20 per cent reserves behind demand up to 100 per cent, so as to get the volume of our money under control, and then to buy bonds with still more credit until enough deposits shall be in circulation to bring back prices, business, and unemployment."

Another advocate of credit control was James H. Cromwell, who said: "The first remedial step to be taken is drastically to reduce income and corporation taxes, particularly in the higher brackets. This would induce capital to flow into industry and thereby increase employment and raise the bargaining power of labor. As matters now stand, the money of the wealthy, which would otherwise be used in the creation of new business and new jobs, is hidden away in tax-exempt securities, or lying idle in banks. **The budget will balance itself if the national income can be raised to $100-billion or more a year."**

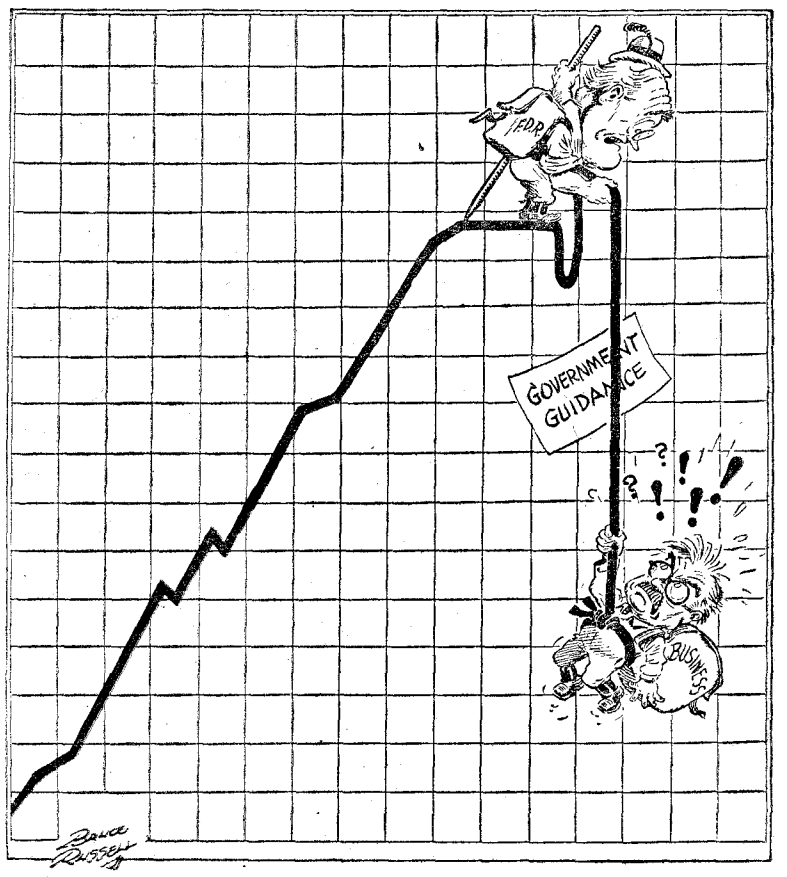
Both of these learned gentlemen admit that our money system is at fault. How long will the American people stand for unjust conditions all primarily due to a faulty money system?

Bankers Call for Action, Not Reform

BALTIMORE, MD.—Eugene Meyer, former chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and former governor of the Federal Reserve Board, addressing the Baltimore Advertising Club, said: "The economic system under which this country has operated in the past and under which it is still trying to operate has a profit motive as its acknowledged impulse. That motive has been ignored in its proper importance to any sound recovery program. There has been too much concentration in the administration's mind on **reform** and not **enough on recovery. (As if there can be recovery without genuine reform.)**

"I hope I may not be regarded as too cynical when I say that I base some of my confidence for sound policies in the next few weeks on the fact that political considerations as well as the business interests demand prompt and effective action rather than kind words on the radio accomplished by harassing of business in legislation."

The bankers evidently do not put much stock in their president's fireside chats. Why should they? As long as he leaves their money racket alone?



"How Did You Get Down There?"
—Bruce Russell in the Los Angeles Times.

Security Fund Inquiry Threatened by Liberals

The president has given Congress a five-point program to work on this winter. But the liberals in Congress may give that body a much more important item if their undercover mutterings are brought out into the open.

An investigation into the diversion of social security funds. A rectification of this situation which is developing into a national scandal, would give the president and those of his "brain" trusters capable of acquiring one a big league headache.

Minor factors are that in one state — Mississippi — the average payment is $3.60 a month to indigent oldsters and is called social "security," and that in most states $15 a month is the maximum anyone is allowed to receive.

How this ties in with Mr. Roosevelt's glib recitation to Congress that he wants to provide "decent homes to live in" with his so-called social security program is not of record. No "New" dealer will attempt to explain it.

Worker Will Pay All the Tax

During 1937, according to both Treasury and Social Security Board estimates, less than 24 cents of every dollar collected from the white collar and industrial workers, and their employers, will be used for social security payments. The rest goes into a "reserve fund" and, since the administration is always spending more money than it takes in in taxes, the other 76 cents apparently is going to finance "New Deal" experiments and brainstorms which are so costly to the taxpayers.

But this 76 per cent diversion is only a small one. By 1949 the collections under the Social Security law will be three times what they are today—the payments to the aged practically the same unless the administration's idea of social "security" takes a decided jump between now and then. Mathematically speaking, the diversion promises to reach 92 per cent eventually.

Based on collections up to October 12, the Treasury Department expects to collect $572,191,973 from the payroll tax in 1937. While half of this comes from certain classes of workers (agricultural and domestic help are exempt) the employer's half will come from them also. The employer will pass his half on to the consumer and since the workers do the bulk of the consuming, in the end they will pay nearly all of this tax.

In the first six months of this year the Social Security Board paid out $68,344,451.51 to the aged. This is a rate of $136,688,903 for the year.

The payroll tax was based on a 2 per cent levy—1 per cent from the employe and 1 per cent from the employer. In 1940 this steps up to 1½ per cent from each, in 1943 to 2 per cent, in 1946 to 2½ and from 1949 on it will be 3 per cent apiece—**6 per cent of every pay check going into a fund to create a huge surplus.**

What will this fund be used for? Administrationites will not answer. Simple arithmetic shows that if the present intake and output is continued there will be a surplus of $17,165,759,228 15 years hence, $22,741,482,957 20 years from now, $30,640,918,037 in 25 years and $38,549,353,117 in 1967.

Would Pay Off National Debt

It may be just a coincidence, **but that is approximately the national debt at this time!** But, if continued in power, the "brain" trusters cannot be expected to let the national debt remain at its present level. A doubling of it can be taken care of (on paper) by a joker in the bill which says the government must pay itself 3 per cent interest from its own funds on its own money.

Only a "brain" truster could think of a good joke like that. Money loaned out by a banker to a worker can increase, but money held in a bank vault or an old sock never increases. For Congress to enact such a provision into the law isn't a very good commentary on the intelligence of Congress.

But the "brain" trusters can take pencil and paper and figure that this money will grow in the Treasury vaults, and that by 1967 it will be $100,000,000,000!

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No Recovery Without Financial Reform

SOCIAL JUSTICE

National Weekly Review

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Borah Urges Enactment of Law Curbing Price Power of Trusts

Hard Road Seen Ahead For Honest Money Bills

By Staff Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Two important bills are on the Congressional calendars but both will have hard sledding. They are designed to break up the Manhattain Money Racket which has been so disastrous to American industrial workers and farmers in the past.

Both these bills call for a simple form of money reform. One is the Patman Bill providing for acquisition by the federal government of the 12 privately-owned Federal Reserve Banks. Congressman Patman rightly contends that the money-lending owners of these institutions have shown themselves unfit to manipulate the monetary structure of the nation.

Every money panic and economic depression since the enactment of Federal Reserve legislation has been traced, to a large extent, to the unscientific, selfish and cruel mis-manipulation of the rediscount rate for government money by the private owners of the Federal Reserve take the deception out of the name Banks. Congressman Patman would take the deception out of the name of the Federal Reserve System.

Thomas Measure Provides Control

The second bill is that introduced by Senator Thomas. of Oklahoma. It provides, not for government ownership, but for government control of the Federal Reserve System. Insofar as such a measure would be administered honestly and intelligently, it will be a distinct curb on the money changing profiteers of Lower Manhattan Island.

Opponents of monetary reform contend that crooked or dishonest administration would nullify the benefits of the bill. SOCIAL JUSTICE contends there is no need to have crooked or dishonest administration. The voters have a right (which they don't often exercise) to change the administration every four years.

As matters now stand, they have no rights in the matter at all. The private owners of the Federal Reserve Banks juggle the rediscount rate and make money scarce or plentiful at will. President Hoover was warned by former Senator Robert L. Owen, one of the nation's few money experts, that this policy would ruin his administration.

"Engineer" Refused To Heed Warning

This warning was given the "Great Engineer" in April 1929. He poohpoohed the warning and six months later the thing crashed around his head. In so doing he ditched his country and drained the pocketbooks of millions of working people.

Whether President Roosevelt has any more gumption than Mr. Hoover remains to be seen. So far he hasn't shown any, insofar as any permanent sound lasting government policy is concerned.

Senator William E. Borah,, the "Lion of Idaho," who is determined to press for action on the president's promise to do something about the "money monopoly."

Smith Applies Boot to Maine And Vermont

It is a noticeable fact that Maine and Vermont, the two states that didn't go for Roosevelt in the 1936 election, are the only states in the Union not represented in the employe roster of the National Bituminous Coal Commission.

Commissioner C.E. ("Ned") Smith, who has been running this bureau with the co-operation and under the guiding hand of John L. Lewis, C.I.O. czar, denies that any significance attaches to this "oversight."

Smith was assigned to staff the commission, and he has crowded it with employes from his home state of West Virginia. Of 897 employes, 108 come from West Virginia, but 91 of them are employed in the three field offices of that soft-coal producing state.

Relations among the "highups" have not been serene since the resignation of Chairman Charles F. Hossford, Jr. While Hossford announced he was quitting to resume his business activities, it was hinted that he got out because another commissioner (we wonder who!) was "hogging patronage."

Readers will probably remember past references to Smith in the pages of SOCIAL JUSTICE. As a newspaper publisher in West Virginia, he is noted chiefly for his anti-union activities. He beat the drums for the coal operators of the state when they were conducting their bloody reign of terror against union members in the early 'twenties. Yet it was due to the influence of John L. Lewis, who heads the United Mine Workers union, that he was appointed to the commission.

Senator Says Big Concerns Gouge Public

By Staff Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Roosevelt has promsied to get together with Senator Borah on a measure to limit the power of commercial monopolies over the cost of living.

To those who know the president and his promises, this means little or nothing. But to those who know Senator Borah, it means that he will give Mr. Roosevelt no rest until he gets a final "yes" or "no" from him on legislation to protect consumers.

The Idahoan feels that the Congress is too top heavily Democratic to get such legislation through without the sanction of the administration, and in this he undoubtedly is right. The presidential promise was made when the Lion of Idaho was gladhanding the Apostle of the Abundant Life when the presidential special stopped at Boise last month.

Trust Control Is Key Item

Senator Borah believes that control of monopolies and their iniquitous price fixing of necessities of life, is one of the key items of any social justice program. Eliminate the price-fixing power of our huge monopolies and the nation will go a long way toward achieving Father Coughin's social justice goal, Borah believes.

"When we pass wages and hours legislation and increase wages, **where is the advantage to the worker when the monopolies can increase prices far above the wage increase?** When we increase the income of the farmer, **where is the advantage when the International Harvester Company and other trusts can increase the prices of the things the farmer has to have?"**

Department of Justice Not Interested

These two posers are the questions the Idahoan put up to the president—and will continue to put up to him.

In a conversation with the SOCIAL JUSTICE representative Senator Borah pointed out that there are laws on the statute books prohibiting price fixing, **but the Department of Justice never seems very interested in enforcing them.**

The way the public is gouged when the major oil companies get together and fix the price of gasoline at the pump is a good example of the laxity of the administration in the protection of the working people.

There are trusts—combinations—which determine the prices of many of our staple commodities. Yet these are the first ones to squawk when anyone introduces a bill in Congress designed to permit the government—the supposed representative of the people—to fix prices.

G.O.P. Chiefs Build Up Hoover for a Letdown

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A few Republican bigwigs in Washington, who know where all the bases are, are giving Chairman Hamilton many a Bronx cheer these days. They claim he has allowed ex-President Hoover of London, England, to "take him for a ride." Hamilton has fallen hook, line and sinker for the Hoover plan for a mid-term convention for the Grand Ousted Party. The announced program is to "find out what it is all about" and tell the people where the Republican Party will stand in 1940.

Not only is such a program ridiculous and smacking of amateur politics, but the only reason for this mid-term convention is being kept under cover. The plan is to arrange such a hullaballoo for Herbert Hoover that the newspapers will mistake it for revived popularity with the masses. Then Hoover is to be built up into the 1940 presidential nominee. At least that is the firm opinion of intelligent Republicans in Washington.

General Grant used to say that the Democrats could be depended upon "to make damn fools of themselves" every four years. Now the inexperienced Republican purse string handlers seem to have stolen the thunder of the Shavers and the Bryans, the Parkers and the Coxes. If any more stupid plan could be thought up than to foist on the Republican rank and file the hopeless, hapless, helpless Hoover, who hasn't had a real idea since he left his London counting house, it has never come to the attention of this writer.

Mr. Hamilton Is Wavering

As we go to press, Mr. Hamilton is wavering. He has expressed the opinion that maybe it might be a good idea for the committee to postpone action on Mr. Hoover's "grass roots" convention. The story behind this "about face" is said to be the pressure put on him by successful politicians in his own party.

It is a matter of record that only one Republican member of the House or Senate (Congressman Snell of New York) approves this party hari kari. Only the small town politicians have fallen for the Hoover legerdemain, and the professional staff at Republican headquarters in Washington had a lot to do with that. For instance, Assistant Chairman William R. Castle put the pressure on a special meeting of Virginia Republican county and city chairmen and offered a resolution endorsing the "plan." Few of the delegates appeared to know what they were voting for when they bellowed "Aye."

Sentiment Comes From "Roots" Areas

The same procedure undoubtedly was carried out in other states, with the result that a lot of synthetic sentiment has been built up to make the Grand Ousted Party walk the plank with Hoover in 1940.

A few astute Republicans in Washington are trying to keep the Republican Party from committing political hara kiri, among them: Senator William E. Borah of Idaho; Senator John G. Townsend, chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee; Congressman Hamilton Fish of New York; Ex-Senator James E. Watson of Indiana, the only campaign manager who ever beat Teddy Roosevelt.

Behind the Washington News Front

From Capital Bureau of SOCIAL JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House Ways and Means committee is carrying on the cherished traditions of Wall Street's servants in Washington. Sooner than usual this year, it has gone out of its way to bamboozle the people into believing that taxing the ultra rich through their tax-exempt securities would be "unconstitutional."

From "Farmer Bob" Doughton, the chairman, down these men know they are deliberately trying to deceive the nation. They know — as do most newspaper editors who print their bunkum—that the 16th amendment to the Constitution gives Congress the power **"to lay and collect taxes on incomes, FROM WHATEVER SOURCE DERIVED."** The amendment goes further and provides that these taxes can be laid and collected without regard to any census or enumeration.

No one, however good he is at juggling words or fooling the voters back home, can read into those passages a provision which exempts the Wall Street bankers, from taxes on income received from government, state or municipal bonds.

It has been estimated that the government loses around $750,000,000 a year by the refusal of its public officials to follow the Constitution and tax these specially privileged investors.

The anti-monopoly fight will be an interesting thing to watch this winter. It is the prediction of this writer, that Mr. Roosevelt, despite his promise, will sit idly by and continue to let the public be gouged.

He has too many rich friends of the Rockefeller, Astor, Baruch, Harriman type who will easily talk him out of it if their excess profits are threatened. And that's that.

11

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